# كيفيـة تكويـن السـؤال

## يوجد نوعان من السـؤال
Question Words

**اولا :** سؤال يبدا باداة استفهام ويتم حذف جزء من الإجابة و استخـدام أداة استفهام مناسبـة بـدلا من هذا الجـزء ويكون شكل السؤال كالاتي:

| تكملة الجملة | فعل أساسي | فاعل | فعل مساعد | اداة استفهام |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| yesterday | go | you | did | Where |
| in Cairo | stay | He | will | How long |

### Examples:

| | |
|---|---|
| سؤال | How did you go to Alex? |
| اجابة | I went to Alex by train. |
| سؤال | What did she do yesterday? |
| اجابة | She studied English. |
| سؤال | Where will they meet your friend? |
| اجابة | They will meet my friend in the hotel. |
| سؤال ١ | With whom are you going to Aswan? |
| سؤال ٢ | Who are you going to Aswan with? |
| اجابة | We are going to Aswan with my friends. |
| سؤال | How many books does she have? |
| اجابة | She has three books. |

**لاحـــظ**

١. يتم اختيار الفعل المساعد بناءا على الفعل في الاجابة والعكس.
٢. تحويل الضمائر من الاجابة للسؤال والعكس.

**تتكون الجملة من:**

**١** ادوات الاستفهام واستخدامها

| الاستخدام | المعنى | Question Word |
|---|---|---|
| للسؤال عن الاشياء او الافعال | ما - ماذا | What |
| للسؤال عن الزمن | متى | When |
| للسؤال عن المكان | اين | Where |
| من للسؤال عن الناس (فاعل عاقل - او مفعول) | من | Who |
| من للسؤال عن الناس (للمفعول) | من | Whom |
| للسؤال عن السبب -الغرض | لماذا | Why |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Which | اى - ايهما | للتخيير بين ٢ من الناس او الاشياء او الحيوانات |
| Whose | لمن | للسؤال عن صاحب او مالك الشيء |
| How | كيف | للسؤال عن المواصلات او الصحة او الكيفية |
| How long | كم المدة -كم الطول | للسؤال عن طول المدة - او طول الشيء |
| How often | كم عدد مرات | للسؤال عن عدد مرات حدوث الشيء |
| How much | كم الثمن -كم الكمية | للسؤاال عن ثمن الشيء -كمية الشيء |
| How old | كم عمر | للسؤال عن عمرالناس او الاشياء |
| How many | كم عدد | للسؤال عن عدد الناس او الاشياء |
| How tall | كم طول | للسؤال عن طول الناس والشجر او الابراج |
| How high | كم ارتفاع | للسؤال عن ارتفاع الاشياء (مبانى) |
| How heavy | كم الوزن | للسؤال عن الوزن |
| What kind | ما النوع | للسؤال عن النوع (شخص -شيء) |
| What time | ما الوقت | للسؤال عن الوقت |
| What colour | ما اللون | للسؤال عن لون الاشياء |

**لاحظ:** بعض أدوات الاستفهام قد تحتاج إلى اسم قبل الفعل المساعد.

**Whose + اسم ممتلك + مساعـــد + فاعـــل**

**B:** I took **Adel's umbrella** with me.
**A:** **Whose umbrella** did I take with you?
**B:** It's **Magdi's birthday** today.
**A:** **Whose birthday** is it today?

**How many + اسم جمع + مساعـــد + فاعـــل ?**

**B:** I have been abroad **three times**.
**A:** **How many times** have you been abroad?
**B:** I had **two cups** of coffee.
**A:** **How many cups** of coffee did you have?

**Which + اسم نوع + مساعـــد + فاعـــل ?**

**B:** I'd prefer to go to **a wedding party**.
**A:** **Which party** would you prefer to go to?

**لاحظ:** أدوات الاستفهام الآتية لا تحتاج بعدها إلى تقديم الفعل المساعد إذا كانت تسأل عن الفاعل.

**what, who, which, whose, how many**

**A:** **What** fell off the wall?
**B:** **A picture** fell off the wall.
**A:** **Which** horse won?
**B:** **The white** horse won.
**A:** **Who** bought this?
**B:** **My sister** bought it.
**A:** **Whose** phone rang?
**B:** **Adel's** phone rang.
**A:** **Which** student made noise during the lesson?
**B:** That **short** one did.



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## قم بملأ الفراغ باستعمال أداة الاستفهام الصحيحة:

1. ..... (What - Where - Who) is your favorite hobby? – "My favorite hobby is drawing."
2. ..... (What - Who - How) is in the bathroom? – "Ali"
3. ..... (How many - How much) money do you need?
4. ..... (What - Which - Whose) car is this? – "It's Fatima's car."
5. ..... (Why - How - What) will you get to Dubai? – "by plane."
6. ..... (When - How - Who) swims faster: Omar or Ali? – "Omar swims faster."
7. ..... (Which - What - Whose) sports do you like? – "I like basketball."
8. ..... (How much - How many) friends do you have? – "I have a lot of friends."
9. ..... (Which - What - Whose) book is on the table? – "It's mine."
10. ..... (What - How - Why) old is Amir? – "He's twelve years old."
11. ..... (How long - How far - How often) do you go to the park?
    – "I go to the park every weekend."
12. ..... (How - Who - What) is your favorite actor? – "My favorite actor is Tom Cruise."
13. ..... (Why - Whose - When) is your birthday? – "In April."
14. ..... (What - Which - Whose) do you prefer: Maths or English? – "I prefer English."
15. ..... (What - Whose - Which) jacket is this? – "It's mine, thank you."
16. ..... (Which - How - When) old is your brother? – "He's 23 years old."
17. ..... (Why - Which - What) car would you like to buy: the black one or the red one?
    – "The black one."
18. ..... (How much - How many) sisters do you have?
19. ..... (Where - Who - Why) are you crying? – "Because I've lost my phone."
20. ..... (Who - Why - When) is that man over there? – "That's Omar."
21. ..... (How much - How many) rice do we need?
22. ..... (How many - How long) have you been working as a waiter? – "Only one year."
23. ..... (Which - When - How) do you go to work? – "by car."
24. ..... (Where - When - Who) do you visit your family? – "On Fridays."
25. ..... (Who - When - Where) is the king of Morocco? – "Mohammed VI."
26. ..... (Which - Why - Where) are you wearing that coat? – "Because it's raining!"
27. ..... (How - When - Where) do you live? – "I live in Egypt."
28. ..... (Who - Which - What) is your name? – "My name is Ahmed."

## ٢ الأفعال المساعد والناقصة هي

1. Verb to (be) → am – is – are – was – were
2. Verb to (do ) → do – does – did
3. Verb to (have) → have – has – had
4. Modal verbs → can – could – will – would – should – must – may – might



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٣ الفاعل ممكن ان يكون اسم اوضمير فاعل و ضمائر الفاعل هى

**I – we – you – they – He – she – it**

٤ الفعل الاساسى ممكن ان يكون مصدر او تصريف ثالث او **ing** + **v** حسب الفعل المساعد

**اداة الاستفهام + am / is / are / was / were + فاعل + v + ing**

- What are you doing? ✨ I am reading.
- What were you doing? ✨ I was playing tennis.

**اداة الاستفهام + do / does / did + فاعل + inf ?**

- How do you go to school? ✨ I go to school by bus.
- Where did Ahmed go yesterday? ✨ He went to the club.

**اداة الاستفهام + has / have / had + فاعل + p.p. / got ?**

- How long have you played football? ✨ I played football for 3 years.
- How many brothers have you got ? ✨ I have got three brothers.

**اداة الاستفهام + can / could / will / must / should ... + فاعل + inf ?**

- When will he arrive? ✨ He will arrive at seven o'clock
- What could you do when you were young? ✨ I could ride a bike.

## Wh-Questions Examples

### What

1. Ali is eating ice cream.

✶ What is Ali eating?

✵ فى المثال السابق نريد ان نسال عن شىء لذا استخدمنا **what** ثم الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة **is** ثم الفعل ونحذف الشىء الذى نسال عنه فى السؤال **ice cream**:

✶ Mohamed is reading a book.
..... ?

✶ They are playing football at the moment.
..... ?

✶ Soha likes fish and rice.
..... ?

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## When / Where

2. I am travelling to London next week.

* هنا يمكن ان نسال عن الزمان او المكان:

السؤال عن الزمان نستخدم when ثم الفعل المساعد are لاننا سنحول I الى you

- When are you travelling to London?

السؤال عن المكان نستخدم where ثم الفعل المساعد are لاننا سنحول I الى you

- Where are you travelling next weeky?

* Hany went to the club yesterday.
..... ?
* They will travel to England next month.
..... ?
* They are watching TV now.
..... ?

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## Who

3. Hany visited Samy yesterday.

* هنا يمكن ان نسال عن الفاعل والمفعول بـ (Who):

اذا سالنا عن الفاعل Hany نحذف الفاعل فقط ونضع who بدون استخدام فعل مساعد

- Who visited samy yesterday?

اذا سالنا عن الفاعل Samy نبدا بـ who وبعدها فعل مساعد did ثم الفاعل والفعل

- Who did Hany visit yesterday?

* Asmaa ate rice and fish yesterday.
..... ?
* Ali saw his friend Hady at school last week.
..... ?
* Ahmed travelled to Aswan with his family.
..... ?

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## How

4. Hany visited Samy yesterday.

✳ تستخدم (How) للسؤال عن وسيلة المواصلات او الحال:

- How do you go to school?

✶ Tamer is ill today.
..... ?
✶ Ayman usually goes to work by car.
..... ?
✶ I used to go to school on foot when I was young.
..... ?

## Why

5. I go to school to learn.

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✳ تستخدم (Why) للسؤال عن السبب او الغرض مع وجود كلمات مثل (because / as / to + inf.):

- Why do you go to school?

✶ Ali can't play football as he is ill.
..... ?
✶ I want to be a doctor because I like helping sick people.
..... ?
✶ I went to the club to see the match.
..... ?

## Whose

6. That is my ball.

Whose + اسم + is /are ..... ?

✳ تستخدم الملكية (Whose) او ('s) اذا كان فى الجملة صفات ملكية (his / my):

- Whose ball is that?



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- This is Ahmed's book.
  ..... ?
- It's Heba's birthday.
  ..... ?
- These are my shoes.
  ..... ?

## How often

**7.** I go to library twice a week.

* تستخدم اذا كان فى الجملة كلمات تدل على التكرار مثل (always / usually / once / twice / three times):

- How often do you go to library?

- Asmaa goes to the park twice a week.
  ..... ?
- Menna plays computer games three times a day.
  ..... ?
- Mustafa practises Karate four times a week.
  ..... ?

## How long

**8.** I've been playing football for 5 years.

* تستخدم اذا كان فى الجملة كلمات تدل على المدة او الزمن مسبوقة بـ (since / for):

- How long have you been playing football?

- I have lived in this house since 2010.
  ..... ?
- Heba has been studying English for eight years.
  ..... ?
- Mr Mohamed has been working as a teacher for 20 years.
  ..... ?

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## How many

9. He bought 12 pencils. للسؤال عن العدد

How many + اسم جمع + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل ؟

- How many pencils did he buy?

✶ Asmaa had three cups of coffee.
..... ?

✶ There are 20 students in my class.
..... ?

✶ I can see 15 stars in the sky.
..... ?

## How much

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10. She has a lot of cheese. للسؤال عن الكمية

How much + اسم غير معدود + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل ؟

- How much cheese does she have?

11. This dress is 300 pounds. للسؤال عن السعر

How much + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل ؟

- How much is this dress?

✶ This shirt costs 100 pounds.
..... ?

✶ I bought two kilos of rice yesterday.
..... ?

✶ The bag is 150 pounds.
..... ?

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## 1 Fill in the spaces with a suitable wh. word: اكمل الفراغات الاتية باداة الاستفهام المناسبة

1. ..... car is that? - It's Mr. Sam's.
2. ..... are you? - I am John.
3. ..... were you born? - I was born in January 1st, 1999.
4. ..... did you talk to in the telephone last night? - I talked to Hany.
5. ..... one do you want , red or white? - Red is better.
6. ..... has taken the magazine? - My mother has taken it.
7. ..... many close friends do you have in your class? - 3 girls & 2 boys.
8. ..... does she like that school? - Because it is the best one in this city.
9. ..... does she like to go today? - She likes to go shopping at nearest mall.
10. ..... is your brother's name? - He is Dr Zaki.
11. ..... did the party last? - The party lasted all night.
12. ..... do you have an English class? - We have an English class every day.

## 2 Change each sentence into a wh. question: كون سؤال

1. ..... ?
   - We study English every Tuesday morning.
2. ..... ?
   - Rami goes to school by bus.
3. ..... ?
   - The teacher explains the lesson in front of the class.
4. ..... ?
   - My brother did his homework carefully.
5. ..... ?
   - Samy visits the school library twice a week.
6. ..... ?
   - Hanaa loves eating pizza.
7. ..... ?
   - Ola played the tuba happily yesterday.
8. ..... ?
   - Shadi gets up at five.
9. ..... ?
   - Hany doesn't go to school because he is sick.
10. ..... ?
    - Mother cooks rice in the kitchen.
11. ..... ?
    - Tom rides his bike very fast.
12. ..... ?
    - Tamer has breakfast before going to school.
13. ..... ?
    - I give Hady a birthday present.
14. ..... ?
    - We celebrate Sara's birthday in September.
15. ..... ?
    - They are Ahmed's books.



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16. ..... ?
- I like the white T-shirt, not the red one.
17. ..... ?
- Hend has (two) brothers.
18. ..... ?
- The little boys play hide and seek.
19. ..... ?
- Sama is closing the windows as it's going to rain.
20. ..... ?
- These bags cost 400 pounds.
21. ..... ?
- They went to Hurghada to enjoy their holiday.
22. ..... ?
- We stayed in England for three weeks.

## Yes / No Question

**ثانياً:** ويكون السؤال هنا بفعل مساعد بمعنى ( هل .. ؟ ) ونتبع الأتي:

١ تحذف Yes , No أو أي من الكلمات السابقة إن وجدت:

**Yes/ No/ Of course/ Well/ Sure/ Ok/ perhaps/ I think/ certainly**

٢ نقدم الفعل المساعد علي الفاعل ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي ويتم الاجابة علية باجابة قصيرة او طويلة:

- Have you visited Aswan? ✨ Yes, I have. / no, I haven't. اجابة قصيرة
- Yes, I have visited Aswan / No, I haven't visited Aswan. اجابة طويلة

✳ الأفعال المساعدة التي تستخدم في السؤال هي:

### 1. v. to (Be) : ( am / is / are / was / were )

A: Are you from London? B: Yes, I am from London.
A: Were they walking to school? B: No, they were going to the cinema.
A: Is he watching the match now? B: No, he isn't.

### 2. v. to (Have) : have / has / had

A: Have you ever visited Netherlands? B: Yes, I have.

### 3. V. to (Do) : do / does / did

A: Does your sister speak English? B: No, she doesn't.
A: Did you meet John yesterday? B: No, I didn't meet him.



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## 4. Modal verbs : can / could / may / might / shall / should / must / will / would

**A:** **Can** you help me with my homework?
**B:** Certainly, I **can** help you with your homework next week.
**A:** **Should** I study hard? **B:** yes, you **should**.
**A:** **Will** you send an email to your uncle? **B:** No, I **won't**.

٣ يوجد سؤال اسم التخيير ويبدا بفعل مساعد وبه كلمة (or) لكن لا تكون الاجابة بـ Yes , No ولكن نختار كالاتى:

- **Do you like football or Tennis?** ✨ **I like football.**

**لاحظ:** التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال او الاجابة:

| Question | you | you | your | yours | are you | were you ...? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Answer | I - we | Me - us | my - our | Mine / ours | I'm / we are | I was / we were |

### ملاحظات عامة

١. إذا لم تجد بالجملة فعلاً مساعداً أو ناقصاً عليك باتباع الآتي:

١- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع به (s) نستخدم (does) ويعود الفعل لمصدره:

**A:** What **does** he **play**? **B:** He **plays** football.
**A:** **Does** your brother watch TV? **B:** Yes, he **watches** TV every day.

٢- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون (s) نستخدم (do):

**A:** How **do** you **go** to school? **B:** I **go** to school by bus.
**A:** **Do** your parents like tea? **B:** Sure, they **like** it very much.

٣- إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى نستخدم (did) ويعود الفعل لمصدره:

**A:** They **watched** the film yesterday. **B:** When **did** they **watch** the film?
**A:** Where **did** he **go**? **B:** He **went** to the zoo.
**A:** **Did** you catch the bus this morning? **B:** Yes, I **caught** it.

٢. اذا كانت الاجابة بـ No وكانت الجملة مثبتة نسال عن شى اخر غير الموجود فى الجملة:

- **No, it is my first visit to Egypt.** ⟵ **(is it your second visit to Egypt)**
- **No, he is a teacher.** ⟵ **(Is he a doctor?)**

٣. بعض الاسئلة التى يمكن ان نجيب عنها بمعلومة وليس No او Yes فقط:

- **Can I help you?** ⟷ **(yes, I want / would like .....can / may I have...?)**



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٤. السؤال المذيل (اليس كذلك) يعتمد على فهم الجملة:

**A:** You have travelled to lots of countries, haven't you?
**B:** Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
**A:** They play football on Sundays, don't they?
**B:** Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
**A:** She plays football on Sundays, doesn't she? **B:** Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
**A:** They played football on Sundays, didn't they? **B:** Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

٥. لو الاجابه منتهيه بـ too او either او بادئه So do I او Neither do I برضه:

✶ I'm pleased to meet you, too. بيكون فى تكرار

٦. هناك أسئلة مختصرة في المحادثة تشذ عن القاعدة العامة لتكوين السؤال ولها معاني جميلة وعليك حفظها:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| And you? | Where to? | Where from? |
| What about you? | What else? | Why not? |

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## EXERCISES

**Write a short reply for each question, beginning as shown**

1. Did you speak to Kamal? - Yes, ..... .
2. Have you been to Brazil? - No, ..... .
3. Do you play golf? - Yes, ..... .
4. Does Bassim play golf? - No, ..... .
5. Did you have a good trip? - Yes, ..... .
6. Can you speak German? - No, ..... .
7. Are you coming with us? - Yes, ..... .
8. Is Maha coming with us? - No, ..... .
9. Had Nancy worked all night long? - Yes, ..... .
10. Will they buy a new car next year? - No, ..... .
11. Should he come early to the class? - Yes, ..... .
12. Must I do exercises to be fit? - Yes, ..... .



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# جمل للمحادثات

## ١. المستشفى

1. What is the matter/ wrong with you? مالك /مما تشكو؟
   * I have/ suffer from pain/ headache /toothache.
2. How do you feel? بما تشعر؟
   * I don't feel well.
3. How long have you had this? منذ متى تشكو من هذا؟
   * For two weeks.
4. Is it serious doctor? هل الامر خطير؟
5. Do I need an operation? هل احتاج عملية؟
   * For two weeks. لا، لا تقلق.
6. Do you smoke? هل تدخن؟
   * Yes, about 30 cigarettes a day. نعم حوالى ٣٠ سيجارة يوميا.
7. How long have you been smoking?
   * For 5 years. منذ متى تدخن.
8. You should stop / give up smoking يجب ان تقلع عن التدخين
9. You should take this medicine / have a rest يجب ان تستريح
10. How often shall I take this medicine? كم مرة يجب ان اخذ هذا الدواء
11. Every day كل يوم
12. I wish you speedy recovery أتمنى لك الشفاء العاجل

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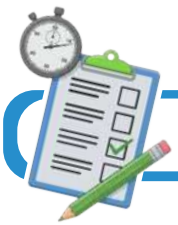

## TEST YOURSELF

**1** A doctor is examining a patient.

Doctor : (1) ..... ?
Patient : I have a bad cold.
Doctor : (2) ..... ?
Patient : 2 days.
Doctor : let me examine you. You (3) ..... and have some rest.
Patient : Ok, thanks doctor. When shall I come back?
Doctor : (4) ..... .
Patient : Thanks a lot .
Doctor : I hope (5) ..... .

**2** Tom Jones is not feeling well, so he has decided to go to the doctor.

Tom : Good morning, doctor.
Doctor : Good morning, Mr. Jones. (1) ..... ?



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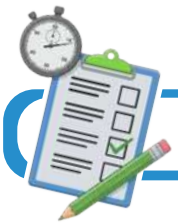
Tom : Well, doctor, I have difficulty in breathing.
Doctor : Tell me, Mr. Jones, (2) ..... ?
Tom : Well. Yes, I do.
Doctor : (3) ..... ?
Tom : I used to smoke 60 cigarettes a day, but now I smoke 40.
Doctor : Well, the only advice (4) ..... .
Tom : Ok, doctor. I'll do my best. Thank you very much.

## ٢. محطة القطار

1. How can I help you? Can/may I help you? اى خدمه؟
   * Yes, I'd like (to book) a ticket to (Cairo). اريد (احجز) تذكرة للقاهرة.
2. Single or return? ذهاب ام ذهاب وعودة؟
   * Single, please. ذهاب.
3. First or second (economy) class? درجه اولى ام ثانية؟
4. How much is it / How much does it cost? كم الثمن؟
   * It's 15 pounds. ١٥ جنيه مصرى.
5. How long does it take to (Cairo)? كم من الوقت تستغرق حتى القاهرة؟
   * It takes about 2 hours. يستغرق حوالى ساعتين.
6. Which platform (does the train leave from)? من اى رصيف؟
   * Platform 5. رصيف رقم ٥.
7. How long have you been smoking?
   * For 5 years. منذ متى تدخن.
8. When/ What time does the train to (Cairo) leave? متى يغادر القطار المتجه للقاهرة
9. When/ What time does the train to (Cairo) arrive? متى يصل القطار المتجه للقاهرة
   * It leaves/ arrives at 11:30 a.m. سيغادر/ سيصل فى ١١ صباحا.
10. Have a nice journey اتمنى لك رحلة سعيدة

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH



## TEST YOURSELF

**1** Ahmed is buying a ticket at a train station.

Ahmed : Excuse me, can you help me, please?
Assistant : (1) ..... .
Ahmed : I'd like a ticket to Aswan , please.
Assistant : Would you like a single or a return?
Ahmed : (2) ..... .
Assistant : There is an express train leaves at 8 o'clock to Aswan.
Ahmed : (3) ..... ?
Assistant : It costs LE 300.
Ahmed : (4) ..... ?
Assistant : It takes ten hours to Aswan.



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## 2 A passenger is booking a ticket to Alexandria.

Assistant : Can I book a ticket to Alexandria, please?
Passenger: (1) ..... .
Assistant : Would you like a single or return?
Passenger: I'd like a single, please. (2) ..... ?
Assistant : There's an express train in half an hour.
Passenger: (3) ..... .
Assistant : It's LE 50 in economy class.
Passenger: How long does it take?
Assistant : (4) ..... .
Passenger: Could you tell me which platform the train leaves from?
Assistant : (5) ..... .

## 3 Between Tamer and a booking clerk at a booking office.

Clerk : What can I do for you, sir?
Tamer : (1) ..... to Paris.
Clerk : Single or return, sir?
Tamer : (2) ..... .
Clerk : (3) ..... ?
Tamer : First class.
Clerk : When would you like to travel, by day or at night?
Tamer : (4) ..... .
Clerk : There's a flight at 2 a.m. Is that suitable for you? Is that right for you?
Tamer : Yes, it is. Make the reservation, please. (5) .....?
Clerk : It's 800 $, sir.

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

## ٣. المطعم

1. Can I help you/ May I take you order sir? مالك /مما تشكو؟
   * Yes, I'd like to have ..... ..... نعم اود
2. What would you like to have/ drink? ماذا تريد ان تأخذ/تشرب؟
   * I'd like to have ..... (fish)/ tea. اريد سمك /شاى.
3. How do you like (food/ fish/ tea)? كيف تحب السمك/الشاى؟
   * Fried/ grilled, please/ with milk.
4. What about the dessert? ماذا عن الحلو؟
   * Ice cream, please.
5. Anything else? اى شى اخر؟
   * No, thanks.
6. How much is the bill? كم الحساب؟
7. Here is the money ها هى الفلوس
8. Keep the change خلى الباقى علشانك



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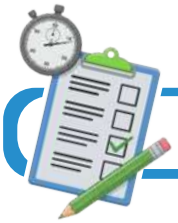


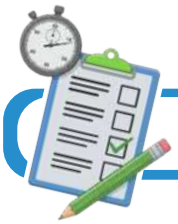
## TEST YOURSELF

**1** Between a waiter and a customer in a restaurant.

Waiter : What can I get for you?
Customer : (1) ..... .
Waiter : How would you like the fish?
Customer : (2) ..... .
Waiter : What would you like to have with the fish?
Customer : Green salad and rice.
Waiter : (3) ..... ?
Customer : Pepsi. (4) ..... .
Waiter : For dessert, we have ice cream and chocolate cake. Which of them do you prefer?
Customer : The chocolate cake, please.

### ٤. محل ملابس

1. Can/ May I help you ? اى خدمه؟
   ✶ Yes, I want ('d like) to buy ..... نعم اريد ان اشترى كذا.
2. What size? ما المقاس؟
   ✶ Size 50. مقاس ٥٠.
3. What colour? ما اللون؟
   ✶ Red, please. احمر من فضلك.
4. Can I try it on? ممكن أقيسه؟
5. I want something longer/ shorter/ cheaper اريد شيئا اطول / اقصر / ارخص
6. How about this one? ما رأيك فى هذا؟
7. Can you show me some more? ممكن ترينى المزيد؟
8. Does it fit you?
9. How much is it? كم ثمنه؟
10. Can I get a discount? ممكن تخفيض؟
11. How would you like to pay...? كيف تحب ان تدفع؟
    ✶ By credit card.
12. Well, I will take it? حسنا سأخذه؟
13. Any thing else? أى شىء اخر؟
    ✶ No, thanks. لا شكرا.



## TEST YOURSELF

**1** Nader is buying a suit at a department store.

Shop assistant : Can I help you?
Nader : (1) ..... . (2) ..... ?



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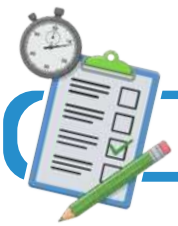
Shop assistant : I've got different styles of suits. (3) .....?
Nader : I'd like the blue one.
Shop assistant : What do you think of this suit ?
Nader : (4) ..... How much is it ?
Shop assistant : (5) ..... .
Nader : That's great! I'll take it.
Shop assistant : Here you are.

## 2 Dalia wants to buy a new dress.

Salesperson : Can I help you?
Dalia : Yes, I'm looking for a dress.
Salesperson : (1) ..... ?
Dalia : Medium, please.
Salesperson : (2) ..... ?
Dalia : I'd like red, please.
Salesperson : (3) ..... ?
Dalia : Yes, That's nice. How much is it?
Salesperson : (4) ..... .
Dalia : (5) ..... .

### ٥. سائـــح

1. Could/can you tell me the way to .... ممكن تخبرنى الطريق الى ....
   ✶ Yes, go ahead then turn left. امشى طوالى ثم استدر يسارا.
2. Is it far from here? هل هى بعيدة عن هنا؟
3. Where are you from? What is your nationality? من اين انت؟
   ✶ I'm from ..... (England) I'm English. انا من....
4. How do you like ..... (Egypt)? ما رأيك فى ...؟
   ✶ It's fantastic/ wonderful. رائعة.
5. How long will you stay here? كم ستبقى هنا؟
   ✶ I will stay for 3 weeks. سأبقى لمدة ٣ اسابيع.
6. Is this your first visit? هل هى زيارتك الاولى؟
   ✶ No, I came here twice before. لا جئت مرتين من قبل.
7. Why are you here? لماذا انت هنا؟
   ✶ I'm here on business. انا فى مهمة عمل.
   ✶ I'm here for sightseeing. انا هنا للفسحة.
8. Have a nice stay/ trip. أتمنى لك إقامة / رحلة سعيد.
9. I wish you a happy stay/ flight. أتمنى لك اقامة/ رحلة سعيدة.



## TEST YOURSELF

## 1 Ahmed meets a Japanese tourist.

Ahmed : Welcome to Egypt. Can you speak English?



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Tourist : Yes, I can.
Ahmed : Where do you come from?
Tourist : (1) ..... .
Ahmed : (2) ..... ?
Tourist : Yes, I do. The weather is fine and the people are friendly.
Ahmed : (3) ..... ?
Tourist : I will stay in Egypt for two weeks .
Ahmed : Which places do you like visiting?
Tourist : (4) ..... .
Ahmed : (5) ..... .
Tourist : Thank you very much.

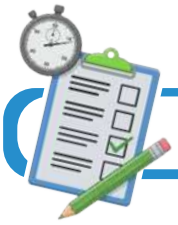
## 2 Hamed meets a tourist at a café by the Nile River.

Hamed : Hi! welcome to Aswan.
Tourist : Thank you.
Hamed : (1) ..... ?
Tourist : I'm from London.
Hamed : Did you visit Aswan before?
Tourist : (2) ..... .
Hamed : (3) ..... ?
Tourist : I saw the temple of Kalabsha and the Nubian Museum.
Hamed : How do you like the museum?
Tourist : (4) ..... .
Hamed : (5) ..... .
Tourist : Thank you very much.

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

## ٦. فندق

1. (How) can I help you? (كيف اساعدك) اى خدمة؟
   ✶ (Yes,) I want to book a room/ suite .... نعم اريد ان احجز غرفة او جناح...
2. Single or double? مفردة ام مزدوجه (للغرفة)؟
   ✶ Double, please.
3. How long will you stay here? كم ستبقى هنا؟
   ✶ I will stay for... (مدة).
4. How much does the night cost/ How much is it per night? كم تكلفة الليلة؟
   ✶ It is (.... pounds) per night.
5. How would you like to pay ...? كيف تحب ان تدفع؟
   ✶ By credit card.



## TEST YOURSELF

## 1 A tourist is phoning a hotel to book a room.

Receptionist : Good morning, can I help you?
Tourist : (1) ..... .



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Receptionist : Certainly. (2) ..... ?
Tourist : For three nights.
Receptionist : (3) ..... ?
Tourist : Single, please (4) ..... ?
Receptionist : Forty pounds a night.
Tourist : OK, (5) ..... , thank you.
Receptionist : You are welcome.

# Making suggestions

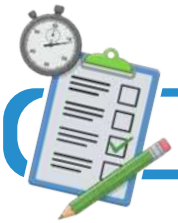
## تكوين الإقتراحات

| | |
|---|---|
| Let's + مصدر الفعل | هيا بنا |
| What/ How about + v. ing/ noun .... ? | ما رايك فى |
| I suggest + v. + ing | اقترح ان |
| Why don't we + inf. ..... ? | لما لا |
| shall we + inf. ..... ? | هل |
| Would you like to + inf. ..... ? | هل تود ان |
| It would be nice to ..... | انه من اللطيف ان |

PROFESSIONAL

## Reply

| Accepting القبول | Refusing الرفض |
|---|---|
| ✶ That's a good idea. | ✶ I'm sorry. I'm busy. |
| ✶ That's would be great | ✶ I'd prefer to ..... |
| ✶ I'd love to. قبول | ✶ I'm sorry. I can't because... رفض |
| ✶ That sounds like a great idea | ✶ No, I don't think so. |
| ✶ Ok, why not? | ✶ I'm not very keen on that. |
| ✶ That sounds fine. | ✶ I don't feel like + n./ v.ing |
| | ✶ I don't really feel like it. |
| | ✶ I am not sure about that idea. |



## TEST YOURSELF

**1** Dina invites Sally to go the swimming pool.

Dina : Would you like to meet up tomorrow , Sally?
Sally : That would be great ,Dina. (1) ..... ?
Dina : (2) ..... . I think it will be a bit cold.
Sally : OK. Shall we watch TV, then?



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Dina : I'd (3) ..... .
Sally : (4) ..... the park?
Dina : I'm not sure. I want something new.
Sally : (5) ..... to go on a ferry on the river?
Dina : Yes, I'd love to! Why don't we meet by the bridge?
Sally : That's a good idea.

# Asking about directions

## السوال عن الاتجاهات/الاماكن

* عند السؤال عن موقع او مكان نستخدم:

**Where is/ are ..... ?** اين .... (المكان)؟

- Where is the library, please?

**How do I get from ... مكان to ... مكان ?** كيف اصل من .... الى؟

- How do I get from the bank to the museum?
- Take the second turn, turn right. It's on the left.

**Could you tell me the way to the Egyptian museum, please?**

- Go past the restaurant. It's on the left.

**How far ?** كم البعد

- For about 10 minutes.

**Is it far ?** هل بعيد

- No, it is very near/ Not really!

**Is there a/ an ..... near/ around here ?** هل يوجد ..... بالقرب من هنا

# Giving directions

## اعطاء الاتجاهات

| | |
|---|---|
| turn right/ left | استدير يمينا/ يسار |
| go straight on/ ahead | اتجه للامام مباشرة |
| take the first/ second road | اتجه للامام مباشرة |
| on the right/ left | على اليمين / اليسار |
| opposite the (library). | في الجهة المقابلة (للمكتبة) |
| next to (مكان) | بجوار (البنك مثلا) |
| go/ walk past the (مكان) | يمر بـ../ يتجاوز |
| on the corner of ..... | على ناصية / زاوية |
| between مكان and مكان | بين.....و..... |



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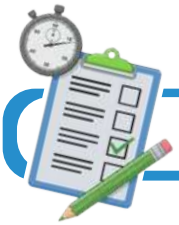

# TEST YOURSELF

## 1 A tourist is asking a policeman for directions.

Tourist : Excuse me, can you help me?
Policeman : Yes, of course.
Tourist : (1) ..... .
Policeman : Which place are you asking about?
Tourist : (2) ..... ?
Policeman : The train station is over there opposite the bank.
Tourist : (3) ..... ?
Policeman : No, it's very near. You needn't take a taxi.
Tourist : Ok. I'll (4) ..... . Thanks for your help.
Policeman : (5) ..... .

## 2 A man is asking Samy how to get to the bank.

Man : Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the bank?
Samy : (1) ..... it's at the end of this street.
Man : At the traffic lights?
Samy : Yes. Then, (2) ..... past the railway station.
Man : And at the railway station?
Samy : (3) ..... .
Man : OK, right at the station.
Samy : (4) ..... .The bank is on the left.
Man : (5) ..... .
Samy : You are welcome.

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

# TEST YOURSELF

محادثات متدرجة

## 1 Finish the following dialogue with one word each

1 Emad : What is your father, Adham?
Adham : He is a (1) ..... .
Emad : (2) ..... does he work?
Adham : He works in a (3) ..... .
Emad : What (4) ..... he do?
Adham : He teaches Arabic to students.

2 Omnia : What is your favorite subject?
Heba : My favourite subject is (1) ..... .
Omnia : (2) ..... do you like it?
Heba : Because it is an interesting subject
Omnia : How often do you (3) ..... it?
Heba : I study it three (4) ..... a week.



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3 Salma : How are you, Nada?
Nada : I'm (1) ..... thank you.
Salma : What's your father's job?
Nada : He is an (2) ..... What about your father?
Salma : He (3) ..... a doctor.
Nada : I'd (4) ..... to be a doctor like your father.

4 Librarian : What's your (1) ..... name?
Student : It's Ali.
Librarian : What (2) ..... do you like?
Student : I (3) ..... English books.
Librarian : OK. They are (4) ..... the third shelf.
Student : Thank you.

5 Nour : Welcome to Egypt
Tourist : Thank you.
Nour : (1) ..... do you come from?
Tourist : France
Nour : How long will you (2) ..... here?
Tourist : Two weeks.
Nour : Is this (3) ..... first visit to Egypt?
Tourist : Yes. it is.
Nour : Have a (4) ..... stay
Tourist : Thank you.

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

6 Noura : What is (1) ..... first name ?
Hend : My first name is hend.
Noura : How (2) ..... are you ?
Hend : I am twelve (3) ..... old
Noura : Where were you born (4) ..... ?
Hend : I was born in Cairo.

7 Hussein : Hello. Mohamed. What's your father's (1) ..... ?
Mohamed : It's Amr.
Hussein : How (2) ..... brothers do you have?
Mohamed : I have three brothers.
Hussein : (3) ..... is your aunt?
Mohamed : Amira is my aunt.
Hussein : How (4) ..... is your grandmother?
Mohamed : She's about sixty.

8 Sara : Where did you go last summer?
Rana : I went to sharm el sheikh.
Sara : How (1) ..... you go there?
Rana : by (2) ..... .
Sara : Who did you go (3) ..... ?
Rana : I (4) ..... with my family.



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9 Jana : (1) ..... do you live?
Shahd : I live in Cairo. In a big apartment.
Jana : Have you got any brothers or sisters?
Shahd : Yes, I have got one (2) ..... but no sisters.
Jana : What's your (3) ..... ?
Shahd : It (4) ..... Alsalam street.

10 Amal : (1) ..... you like volleyball
Hend : Yes, it's my (2) ..... sport.
Amal : When did you start playing it?
Hend : I started playing it when I (3) ..... nine.
Amal : (4) ..... do you play It?
Hend : I play it once a week.

11 Sales person : (1) ..... I help you?
Customer : Yes, I want to (2) ..... a toothbrush.
Sales person : How (3) ..... this one?
Customer : It is nice. How much (4) ..... it?
Sales person : Three pounds.
Customer : OK. I'll take it.

## Five spaces

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

1 Sally and Mona are talking about their favourite school subject.
Mona : Let's go to the computer room.
Sally : You always go to the computer room, (1) ..... ?
Mona : Because it is my favourite subject. What (2) ..... you?
Sally : I like (3) ..... .
Mona : Why do you like English?
Sally : It is very (4) ..... .
Mona : Can you (5) ..... English well ?
Sally : Yes, I can speak it well.

2 Dalida : This is a photo of my cousin.
Reem : (1) ..... 's his name?
Dalida : It's Fares.
Reem : (2) ..... 's is he?
Dalida : He's 14.
Reem : Where does he live?
Dalida : He (3) ..... in Giza.
Reem : What's (4) ..... favourite food?
Dalida : He loves fish with rice.
Reem : What's his favourite (5) ..... ?
Dalida : He likes basketball.



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3 Samy : Welcome to Egypt. What's your nationality ?
John : I am (1) ..... .
Samy : Have you had a nice time in (2) ..... ?
John : Yes, sure.
Samy : How (3) ..... have you been here?
John : I have been in Egypt for two (4) ..... .
Samy : Which (5) ..... did you visit?
John : I visited the pyramids and he Egyptian museum.

4 Ayman is asking Rania where she is going.
Ayman : Where are you going, Rania?
Rania : I am going to the (1) ..... .
Ayman : (2) ..... are you going there?
Rania : To (3) ..... a book.
Ayman : (4) ..... you interested in reading?
Rania : Yes, I am.
Ayman : Do you think reading is a useful hobby?
Rania : Yes, it (5) ..... useful and enlarges our minds.

5 Ali and Hany are talking about sports.
Ali : Do you like sports, Hany?
Hany : Yes, I (1) ..... .
Ali : What's your favourite (2) ..... ?
Hany : My favourite sport is tennis.
Ali : How often do you play it?
Hany : I play it (3) ..... a week.
Ali : (4) ..... do you play it with ?
Hany : I play it with my friend.
Ali : When do you play it?
Hany : (5) ..... Tuesday and Friday.

6 Sama : (1) ..... do you live?
Hend : I live in Alexandria with my parents.
Sama : How many brothers have you (2) ..... ?
Hend : I've got two brothers.
Sama : What (3) ..... do you like?
Hend : I like painting.
Sama : can you (4) ..... a car ?
Hend : No, I (5) ..... .

7 Nourhan : Where do your grandparents live?
Nesma : They live in the (1) ..... .
Nourhan : Do you (2) ..... them?
Nesma : Yes, I visit them.
Nourhan : How many (3) ..... do you go there?
Nesma : I go there once a (4) ..... .
Nourhan : What do you think about life in the countryside ?
Nesma : I think it's (5) ..... .



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8 Ahmed : Where did you go on holiday?
Hassan : I went to the (1) ..... .
Ahmed : What (2) ..... you do on the beach ?
Hassan : I (3) ..... in the sea and made a sandcastle.
Ahmed : When did you (4) ..... back ?
Hassan : I came back on Friday.
Ahmed : (5) ..... you enjoy there?
Hassan : Yes, we enjoyed there very much.

9 Ahmed is talking to Rania about his new car.
Ahmed : Did you see my new (1) ..... ?
Rania : No, I didn't. (2) ..... did you buy it?
Ahmed : I bought it three days (3) ..... .
Rania : What (4) ..... is it?
Ahmed : It's dark red. It's my (5) ..... colour.
Rania : Congratulations!
Ahmed : Thank you.

10 Randa : Hi, Farida.
Farida : Hi, Randa.
Randa : What are you (1) ..... at the moment ?
Farida : I am looking at a (2) ..... .
Randa : A website! (3) ..... ?
Farida : Because I want to (4) ..... a cake.
Randa : A cake! Why ?
Farida : For our daughter's (5) ..... party.
Randa : That's great. Happy birthday for her.
Farida : Thank you.

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

11 Toka : No, sir. It is a long way from my house.
Mr Ashraf : How do you (1) ..... to school?
Toka : My father always (2) ..... me to school.
Mr Ashraf : How long does it (3) ..... ?
Toka : It takes 20 (4) ..... .
Mr Ashraf : But why do you come to school late ?
Toka : Sorry, sir. The streets are (5) ..... in the morning.
Mr Ashraf : Try to be early. Don't come late again.
Toka : OK, sir.

12 Amjad : Hello, Hany. How are you today?
Hany : I'm (1) ..... , thanks.
Amjad : Who's your (2) ..... teacher?
Hany : Mr. M.Shaarawy, our teacher of English.
Amjad : (3) ..... you good at English?
Hany : Yes, of course.
Amjad : How (4) ..... English lessons have you got every week?
Hany : We have got 5 lessons.
Amjad : When is the break ?
Hany : It's (5) ..... 11 o'clock. We play and have fun.



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13 Ahmed : Where did you go on holiday?
Hassan : I went to the (1) ..... .
Ahmed : What (2) ..... did you do on the beach ?
Hassan : I (3) ..... in the sea and made a sandcastle.
Ahmed : When did you (4) ..... back?
Hassan : I came back on Friday.
Ahmed : (5) ..... you enjoy there?
Hassan : Yes, we enjoyed there very much.

14 Sarah : What are you doing?
Nour : I'm looking at (1) ..... of my trip.
Sarah : photos of your trip! Where (2) ..... you go?
Nour : I went to Paris.
Sarah : What places did you (3) ..... ?
Nour : I visited the Eiffel Tower and the museum.
Sarah : What did you (4) ..... there?
Nour : I bought some souvenirs.
Sarah : (5) ..... I see them?
Nour : Sure, Here they are.

## 2 Finish the following dialogue

1 Youssef : Have you ever been abroad?
Ramy : (1) ..... .
Youssef : Which country did you go to?
Ramy : I went to England.
Youssef : (2) ..... ?
Ramy : I went with my father.
Youssef : (3) ..... ?
Ramy : Two weeks.
Youssef : Did you enjoy your stay there?
Ramy : (4) ..... .

2 Heba and Salma are talking about their friend hend who is in hospital.
Heba : I haven't seen our friend hend for long time.
Salma : (1) ..... .
Heba : (2) ..... ?
Salma : because she had an accident.
Heba : (3) ..... ?
Salma : She had an accident last week.
Heba : Are you going to visit her?
Salma : (4) ..... would you like to come with me?

3 Hassan is taking to Amgad about the mid year holiday.
Hassan : Where are you going to spend the mid-year holiday?
Amgad : (1) ..... .
Hassan : Hurghada! It's a very nice city (2) ..... ?
Amgad : I'll go with my friends.



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Hassan : How will you go there?
Amgad : (3) ..... .
Hassan : (4) ..... ?
Amgad : We will stay in youth hostel.
Hassan : I hope you will have a nice time there.
Amgad : Thank you.

4 Samy : Why didn't you come to school?
Ahmed : (1) ..... .
Samy : Did you see a doctor?
Ahmed : (2) ..... He told me to stay in bed for a week.
Samy : (3) ..... ?
Ahmed : He gave me some medicine.
Samy : I hope you recover
Ahmed : (4) ..... .

5 Ali and Hany are talking about sports.
Ali : What are you going to do?
Hany : I'm going to exercise.
Ali : (1) ..... ?
Hany : My favourite sport is tennis.
Ali : How often do you play it?
Hany : (2) ..... .
Ali : (3) ..... ?
Hany : I play it with my friend.
Ali : Is it an exciting sport?
Hany : (4) ..... .

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

6 Sara tells Mona that she is going to travel to England next month.
Sara : Hello, Mona.
Mona : Hello, Sara! How are things with you?
Sara : I'm going to travel to England next month.
Mona : (1) ..... ?
Sara : To visit my uncle who lived there.
Mona : (2) ..... ?
Sara : By plane.
Mona : Are you afraid of flying?
Sara : (3) ..... .
Mona : How long will you stay there?
Sara : (4) ..... .

7 Rodina : Do you have a daily routine, Mariam ?
Mariam : (1) ..... .
Rodina : (2) ..... ?
Mariam : I get up at 6 : 30 in the morning.
Rodina : Do you make your breakfast ?
Mariam : (3) ..... .
Rodina : (4) ..... ?



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Mariam : My mum always makes it for me.
Rodina : How do you go to school every day ?
Mariam : (5) ..... .

8 Rawan : What did you do last weekend?
Taqwa : (1) ..... .
Rawan : Does your brother love football?
Taqwa : (2) ..... .
Rawan : (3) ..... ?
Taqwa : In the park.
Rawan : (4) ..... ?
Taqwa : We went there by a taxi.
Rawan : Can I go with you next time?
Taqwa : (5) ..... .

9 Aya is talking with Sama who bought a new mobile.
Aya : Hello, Sama. How are you?
Sama :(1) ..... . I bought a new mobile phone.
Aya : Congratulations! (2) ..... ?
Sama : I bought it yesterday.
Aya : (3) ..... ?
Sama : I bought it for 3000 LE.
Aya : Where did you buy it ?
Sama : (4) ..... .
Aya : Can you come with me to buy a new mobile phone?
Sama : (5) ..... .

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

10 Soha is telling her sister Maya about a novel she has read.
Maya : What are you doing, Soha?
Soha : (1) .....
Maya : A novel! That's great. (2) ..... ?
Soha : I started reading it last week.
Maya : (3) ..... ?
Soha : The writer is called Charles Dickens.
Maya : What is the title of the novel?
Soha : (4) ..... .
Maya : Oliver Twist! Is it an exciting novel?
Soha : (5) ..... .

11 Two students are talking about their role model.
Hana : Can I ask you a question?
Soha : (1) ..... .
Hana : (2) ..... ?
Soha : My mother is my role model.
Hana : (3) ..... ?
Soha : My mother does great efforts to help me and my family.
Hana : How do you feel towards her?



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Soha : (4) ..... .
Hana : I always feel proud of my parents.
Soha : (5) ..... .

12 You are talking to a friend who has got a problem.
You : What's wrong with you?
Friend : (1) ..... .
You : (2) ..... ?
Friend : The problem is that my parents will be very angry with me.
You : (3) ..... ?
Friend : Because I broke my new mobile phone.
You : (4) ..... .
Friend : I can't repair it as it will cost a lot of money.
You : I will lend you the money you need.
Friend : (5) ..... .

13 Adham is talking to a tourist at a hotel.
Adham : Are you visiting Egypt on business or on holiday?
Tourist : (1) ..... .
Adham : (2) ..... ?
Tourist : I come from London.
Adham : (3) ..... ?
Tourist : Big Ben and the Queen's Palace are the most famous places London.
Adham : What interests you most in Egypt?
Tourist : (4) ..... .
Adham : I hope you will enjoy your tour in our country.
Tourist : (5) ..... .

14 Mona is talking to her friend Amal about travelling by plane.
Mona : I am travelling by plane next Monday.
Amal : That's why you seem pleased. (1) ..... ?
Mona : I am going to England.
Amal : (2) ..... ?
Mona : To visit my uncle.
Amal : Does he study or work there?
Mona : (3) ..... He is an engineer in a factory there.
Amal : What time does the plane to England leave?
Mona : (4) ..... I wish you were with me on the plane to enjoy more.
Amal : (5) ..... .

15 Manal and Wesam are talking about learning English.
Manal : Hi, Wesam. Can I ask you some questions?
Wesam : Yes, of course.
Manal : Is it interesting to learn English as a foreign language?
Wesam : (1) ..... .
Manal : (2) ..... ?
Wesam : Because, it is useful in our studies about many things.
Manal : (3) ..... ?



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Wesam : Certainly, it is useful in using the computer.
Manal : How can I improve my English?
Wesam : (4) ..... .
Manal : I see. I will do my best to improve it.
Wesam : (5) ..... .

16 A patient is talking to his doctor about his illness.
Doctor : Hello! What's wrong with you?
Patient : (1) ..... .
Doctor : (2) ..... ?
Patient : It started yesterday.
Doctor : What did you eat yesterday?
Patient : (3) ..... .
Doctor : Chocolate! Let me take your temperature. It's 38°C.
Patient : (4) ..... ?
Doctor : Take this medicine and you will be all right.
Patient : (5) ..... .

17 "Ahmed is talking to his friend, Hatem about their favourite hobbies."
Ahmed : How are you, Hatem?
Hatem : Fine, thank you. What do you do in your spare time?
Ahmed : (1) ..... .
Hatem : Reading is really useful. (2) ..... ?
Ahmed : I like reading scientific books. (3) ..... ?
Hatem : I usually do sports.
Ahmed : What kind of sport do you do?
Hatem : (4) ..... .
Ahmed : Karate is good, but dangerous. Why don't you play football?
Hatem : (5) ..... .

18 Maryam and Hend are talking about the mid-year holiday.
Maryam : Hello Hend, pleased to meet you.
Hend : (1) ..... .
Maryam : Where are you going this mid-year holiday?
Hend : (2) ..... .
Maryam : Aswan is beautiful in winter. (3) ..... .
Hend : We will stay at my uncle's house there.
Maryam : (4) ..... ?
Hend : Yes, I will visit all tourist places there.
Maryam : (5) ..... .
Hend : Thanks a lot, my dear friend.

19 "Sara is talking to Noha about an interesting book".
Noha : Hello, Sara. What are you doing ?
Sara : (1) ..... .
Noha : (2) ..... ?
Sara : It is called David Copperfield.
Noha : Is it interesting?



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Sara : (3) ..... .
Noha : (4) ..... ?
Sara : It was written by Charles Dickens.
Noha : Can I borrow this book when you have finished reading it?
Sara : (5) ..... .

20 Basim is at a cafe. He's asking for some coffee.
Waiter : Excuse me. Are you ready to order, sir?
Basim : Yes, please, I'd like some coffee.
Waiter : (1) ..... ?
Basim : I'd like it black, please.
Waiter : (2) ..... ?
Basim : Yes, I'd like a little piece of chocolate.
Waiter : Anything else, sir?
Basim : (3) ..... .
Waiter : A newspaper? (4) ..... .
Basim : (5) ..... I'll check the news on the internet.

21 Ali and Samir are talking about their favourite sport.
Ali : What's your favourite sport, Samir?
Samir : (1) ..... .
Ali : (2) ..... ?
Samir : Because I like playing football.
Ali : (3) ..... ?
Samir : Mohammed Salah is my favourite footballer.
Ali : Do you watch his matches?
Samir : (4) ..... .
Ali : Why are you proud of him?
Samir : (5) ..... .

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# Pronouns

## الضمائر

| Subjective Pronouns ضمائر فاعل | Object pronouns ضمائر مفعول | Possessive Adjectives صفات ملكية | Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية | Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر منعكسة |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| اول الجملة | بعد الفعل مباشرة | تتبع باسم | لا تتبع باسم | يحدده ضمير الفاعل |
| I | Me | my | mine | Myself |
| He | Him | his | his | Himself |
| she | Her | her | hers | Herself |
| it | It | its | _____ | Itself |
| they | Them | their | theirs | Themselves |
| we | Us | our | ours | Ourselves |
| you | You | your | yours | Yourself/selves |

**اولا:** نتعرف على انواع الضمائر وهى:

### ١ ضمائر الفاعل:

هي الضمائر التي تحل محل الفاعل أو من فعل فعلا وهذا النوع من الضمائر يستخدم للتعبير عن المتكلم، المخاطب، او الغائب ويستعمل كفاعل في بدايه الجمله.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ex: I play football. | • I | (انا) للمتكلم المفرد |
| Ex: We play football. | • We | (نحن) للجمع |
| Ex: You play football. | • You | (انت، انتم) |
| Ex: He plays football. | • He | (هو) للغائب المفرد المذكر |
| Ex: She plays football. | • She | (هي) للغائب المفرد المؤنث |
| Ex: It is a dog. | • It | (هو/ هي) للغائب المفرد غير عاقل |
| Ex: They play football. | • They | (هم/ هن) للجمع |

### ٢ ضمائر المفعول به:

يستخدم للتعبير عن المفعول به حيث تأتي هذه الضمائر بعد الفعل او بعد حروف الجر.

Ex: Maha gave her a pen. / I know him.

Ex: He went with me.

### ٣ ضمائر الملكية:

وهي التي تفيد الملكية أو ملكية شيء معين لشخص وتنقسم الى اثنين.



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صفات الملكية هى التى يتبعها اسم الموصوف.

**Ex:** This is my house. / they are their books.

✶ It's his birthday today.

ضمائر الملكية تاتى بعد الاسم او الفعل فى نهاية الجملة و تاتى بعد حرف الجر of ضمير ملكية.

**Ex:** This house is mine. / they are ours

**Ex:** I went to the cinema with a friend of mine.

## ٤ ضمائر الانعكاسية:

وهي ضمائر تحل محل المفعول به,تعود على الفاعل ضمير او أسم وتعبر عن التوكيد.

**Ex:** She went to the dentist by herself. I sliced fruit by myself.

**Ex:** You chopped vegetables by yourself. They did laundry by them selves.

**لاحظ:** اذا كانت جملة امر او نهى يستخدم الضمير المنعكس (yourself / yourselves).

**Ex:** Chop the vegetables by yourself.

# EXERCISES ON GRAMMAR

## تدريبات علي القواعد

### 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. Your house is small, ..... is big.
   a) Our b) We c) ours d) Her
2. That is my uncle's car. It's ..... .
   a) hers b) yours c) his d) your
3. That's my mother's book. It's ..... .
   a) her b) his c) mine d) hers
4. These are their bags. They are ..... .
   a) their b) theirs c) they d) them
5. This pen belongs to Adel. It's ..... pen.
   a) he's b) he c) his d) him
6. This house belongs to us. It's ..... .
   a) ours b) his c) mine d) hers
7. The football is ..... , but the tennis racket is my sister's.
   a) my b) her c) mine d) their
8. My name is Mustafa. ..... father is called Ahmed.
   a) I b) My c) Me d) Mine
9. The pen doesn't belong to you. It isn't ..... pen.
   a) you b) your c) yours d) their
10. I've got one sister, ..... name's Salma.
    a) his b) their c) my d) her



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11. Please, give ..... your phone number.
a) he b) his c) him d) they
12. This is her drum. It's ..... .
a) her b) hers c) ours d) theirs
13. My father is painting our house ..... .
a) herself b) myself c) itself d) himself
14. Did a famous person draw that, or did you draw it ..... ?
a) herself b) yourself c) myself d) himself
15. My sister and I like taking photos of ..... when we go out.
a) myself b) themselves c) ourselves d) himself
16. If you are hungry, make ..... a sandwich.
a) himself b) itself c) yourself d) myself
17. I didn't buy this cake.! I made it ..... .
a) herself b) myself c) yourself d) himself
18. The birds sleep in caves to protect ..... from eagles.
a) itself b) themselves c) ourselves d) yourselves
19. Sara has a jacket to keep ..... warm.
a) herself b) myself c) yourself d) himself
20. You don't drive this car. It drives ..... !
a) himself b) itself c) yourself d) myself
21. Clap for the football players. ..... played very well.
a) They b) Theirs c) Their d) Them
22. Throw the ball to ..... please. I am waiting.
a) I b) My c) Me d) Mine

## 2 Read and correct the underlined words

1. This is mine new house. ( ..... )
2. That is my sister's car. It's his. ( ..... )
3. That isn't hers mobile. ( ..... )
4. The pen belongs to Hany. It's her. ( ..... )
5. Which house is your? ( ..... )
6. This is my brother Amir. These books are him. ( ..... )
7. Who's bag is Ahmed's? The black one. ( ..... )
8. It isn't your T-shirt. It's me. ( ..... )
9. We all looked at themselves in the school photo. ( ..... )
10. My little brother enjoyed yourself at the family party. ( ..... )
11. The children put on hats to protect ourselves from the sun. ( ..... )
12. I can't walk very well because I hurt himself while playing football. ( ..... )

## 3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets

1. Ahmed and Omar are my friends. (They)
✶ ..... .
2. My brother helps Sara. (her)
✶ ..... .
3. I saw Ahmed at school. (him)
✶ ..... .



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4. The teacher gave the students homework. (them)
✶ ..... .
5. This is the book of Ali. (his)
✶ ..... .
6. These are the toys of the children. (their)
✶ ..... .
7. This house belongs to me. (mine)
✶ ..... .
8. This car belongs to us. (ours)
✶ ..... .
9. This pen belongs to you. (yours)
✶ ..... .
10. I cleaned the room without help. (myself)
✶ ..... .
11. The boys washed the car without help. (themselves)
✶ ..... .
12. Ahmed cut the paper without help. (himself)
✶ ..... .
13. Don't hurt your hand. (yourself)
✶ ..... .
14. The cat cleaned its body. (itself)
✶ ..... .
15. I went to the club with my friend. (mine)
✶ ..... .
16. These books belong to them. (theirs)
✶ ..... .

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

# Helping verbs
## الافعال المساعدة

● تنقسم الافعال المساعدة الى ثلاث افعال وهم:

### ١ يكون verb to be

- له ثلاث اشكال فى المضارع وهى (am - is - are).
- له شكلان فى الماضى وهم (was - were).

| الفاعل | المضارع | الماضى | النفى |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | Am | Was | am not<br>isn't<br>wasn't |
| he / she / it / المفرد | Is | | |
| we / you / they / الجمع | Are | Were | aren't<br>weren't |



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| Today اليوم | Yesterday امس |
|---|---|
| He is at the club. | I was at the cinema yesterday. |
| They are at school. | They were at the bookshop yesterday. |

١. المضارع يبدا بكلمة (Is / Are) الاجابة علية بـ (Yes / No):

1. Is he ..... ? (Yes, he is - No, he isn't)
2. Are you ..... ? (Yes, I am - No, I am not)
3. Are They ..... ? (Yes, they are - No, they aren't)

٢. الماضى الذى يبدا بكلمة (Was / Were) الاجابة علية بـ (Yes / No):

1. Was she ..... ? (Yes, she was - No, she wasn't)
2. Were you..... ? (Yes, I was - No, I wasn't)
3. Were you ..... ? (Yes, we were - No, we weren't)
4. Were they ..... ? (Yes, they were - No, they weren't)

## ٢ verb to do: يعتبر فعل to do من اهم الافعال فى اللغة الانجليزية:

- له شكلين فى المضارع وهما (Do / Does).
- له شكل فى الماضى وهو (Did).

| الفاعل | المضارع | الماضى | النفى |
|---|---|---|---|
| he / she / it / المفرد | does | did | doesn't |
| I | do | | don't |
| we / you / they / الجمع | | | ------- didn't |

١. المضارع يبدا بكلمة (Do / Does) الاجابة علية بـ (Yes / No):

1. Does he ..... ? (Yes, he does - No, he doesn't)
2. Does she ..... ? (Yes, she does - No, she doesn't)
3. Does it ..... ? (Yes, it does - No, it doesn't)
4. Do you ..... ? (Yes, I do - No, I don't)
5. Do you ..... ? (Yes, we do - No, we don't)
6. Do they ..... ? (Yes, they do - No, they don't)

٢. الماضى الذى يبدا بكلمة (did) الاجابة علية بـ (Yes / No):

1. Did he ..... ? (Yes, he did - No, he didn't)
2. Did she ..... ? (Yes, she did - No, she didn't)
3. Did it ..... ? (Yes, it did - No, it didn't)
4. Did you ..... ? (Yes, I did - No, I didn't)
5. Did you ..... ? (Yes, we did - No, we didn't)
6. Did they ..... ? (Yes, they did - No, they didn't)



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## ٣ لديه – يملك – عنده verb to Have:

- له شكلين فى المضارع وهما (have / has).
- له شكل فى الماضى وهو (had).

| صيغة الاثبات | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (I/ They/ We/ You) | → | have ('ve) + ..... | صيغة المضارع |
| (He/ She /It) | → | has ('s) + ..... | |
| (I/ They/ We/ You/ He/ She/ It) | → | had + ..... | صيغة الماضى |

| صيغة الاثبات | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (I/ They/ We/ You) | → | don't have + ..... | صيغة المضارع |
| (He/ She /It) | → | doesn't have + ..... | |
| (I/ They/ We/ You/ He/ She/ It) | → | didn't have + ..... | صيغة الماضى |

**Ex:** ✶ They have a computer. ✶ Hany has a green t-shirt. ✶ They had a car.

### صيغة السؤال

عند السؤال عن ما عند شخص نستخدم.

✶ What does/did he /she /it + have?
✶ What do/did you/ they + have?

✶ What does Heba have? → She has a puppet.
✶ What do they have? → They've a puzzle.

فى صيغة السؤال بـ "هل ....؟ "نضع "Do - Does - Did قبل الفاعل.

✶ Does/ Did he/ she/ it + have?
✶ Do/ Did you/ they + have?

✶ Do you have a parrot? → Yes , I Do .
✶ Does Mona have a hat? → No, she doesn't.
✶ Does they have a pet? → Yes, they did.

1. ..... he a doctor? (Are - Is - Am - Does)
2. I ..... very hungry. (are - is - am - do)
3. My friend ..... at the restaurant yesterday. (was - were - weren't - are)
4. They ..... at the hospital last week. (are - was - were - wasn't)
5. ..... they at home? (Was - Do - Are - Have)
6. ..... she in the garden? (Am - Were - Was - Does)
7. ..... my brothers in the bedroom? (Am - Were - Was - Do)
8. It ..... an apple. (have - were - are - is)



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9. You ..... a good student. (do - am - are - is)
10. Samy ..... at the museum yesterday. (was - were - are - is)
11. I ..... a box. (do - has - have - am)
12. They ..... a car. (are - has - have - having)
13. We ..... eggs. (has - have - do - are)
14. He ..... breakfast at seven o'clock. (does - has - have - having)
15. The dog ..... meat. (is - have - has )
16. ..... she want a dress? (Is - Do - Does - Has)
17. ..... you want eggs? (Are - Do - Does - Have)
18. Yes, they ..... . (is - do - does - has )
19. Did she play tennis? - Yes, she ..... . (did - do - does - was)

# Tenses

الازمنة

## 1. The Present Simple المضارع البسيط

### ١ التكوين Form

- يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I و you و we و they.
- أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it فعل منتهى بـ s.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| He, She, It | ← | + inf مصدر + (s/ es / ies) |
| I ,We, You, They | ← | + inf مصدر |

### نصرف الفعل كالتالي:

١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. ← (eats - runs - walks - sings)
٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. ← (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)
٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. ← (cries - tries)
٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a/ e/ i/ o/ u) نضيف s فقط. ← (enjoys - plays - prays)

### ٢ الاستخدام Usage

- نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن.

١. عادات و افعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I go to school every day. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.



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٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

٣. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:

E.g. ✶ I live in Cairo. ✶ He works in factory. ✶ She likes English.

## ٣ الكلمات الدالة Key words

- يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار للتعبير عن مدى تكرار فعل ما.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Always دائما | 100 % | Usually عادة | 70 - 80 % | Often غالبا | 60 - 70 % |
| Sometimes احيانا | 50 % | Occasionally | 10 % | Never ابدا | 0 % |

١. تاتى ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الاساسى:

تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) adv + ( I/ We/ You/ They ) فاعل الجملة

تكملة الجملة + فعل بـ + s/ es/ ies (ظرف التكرار) adv + ( He/ She ) فاعل الجملة مفرد

E.g. ✶ We usually watch TV in he evening. ✶ They sometimes talk on the phone.
✶ He never plays football. ✶ Heba always reads English books.

٢. تاتى ظروف التكرار بعد v. to be:

تكملة الجملة + صفة + (ظرف التكرار) adv + ( am/ is/ are ) + فاعل الجملة

E.g. ✶ They are usually late. ✶ Noha is always clever.

٣. يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية:

- every day/ every week/ every year فى نهاية الجملة او اولها.

## ٤ السؤال Question

- عند تكوين السؤال بـ اداة استفهام.



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كلمة استفهام + Do + (you/ they) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟
كلمة استفهام + Does + (he/ she/ it/ your + اسم مفرد) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟

**E.g.**
- When do you usually Watch TV?
- I usually watch TV at 7 p.m.
- How does your father always go to work?
- He always goes by car.

- نتبع الاتى : عند تكوين السؤال بـ Yes / No.

Do + (you/ they) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟
Does + (he/ she/ it/ your + اسم مفرد) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟

**E.g.**
- Do they often play tennis? - Yes, they do. - No, they don't

- عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم.

How often + does/ do + (فاعل) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟

- أجابة بـ (always - usually - never - every week - once - twice - three times).

**E.g.**
- How often do you go to the library? - I go to library twice a week.
- How often do you fly abroad? - I fly abroad once a month.
- How often does Ali have history? - He has history three times a week.

## EXERCISE (1)

### 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. An engineer usually ..... new roads.
   a) build b) is building c) builds d) to build
2. We never ..... to school on Friday.
   a) goes b) going c) go d) to go
3. My father sometimes ..... me to school.
   a) taking b) takes c) take d) is taking
4. I always ..... programmes about history and geography.
   a) to love b) love c) loves d) loved
5. He always ..... eight lessons a day
   a) has b) have c) having d) had
6. My grandparents occasionally ..... a computer.
   a) uses b) to use c) using d) use
7. We ..... go to school on Fridays.
   a) usually b) sometimes c) never d) always



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8. ..... your father drive to work?
a) Is b) Do c) Are d) Does
9. He doesn't ..... football on Monday.
a) plays b) playing c) played d) play
10. My friends often ..... DVDs.
a) watch b) watches c) watched d) watching
11. He never ..... his homework in the evening.
a) do b) doing c) does d) did
12. Does your brother..... soup?
a) liking b) like c) likes d) liked
13. Farmers usually ..... in fields.
a) works b) work c) worked d) working
14. Samy ..... goes to school late.
a) don't b) doesn't c) never d) didn't
15. How ..... do you go to the club? - Once a week.
a) many b) often c) much d) old
16. Where ..... your uncle live?
a) does b) is c) has d) do
17. Ahmed ..... a lazy student.
a) does b) isn't c) doesn't d) didn't'
18. The Nile ..... in Egypt.
a) runs b) ran c) running d) run
19. Sorry, Heba ..... not here at the moment.
a) is b) does c) are d) do
20. Samy and Ali always ..... hard for their exams.
a) studies b) studying c) study d) are studying

## 2 Read and correct the underlined words

1. I always talk to my friends before school start. ( ..... )
2. Does Ahmed walking to school? ( ..... )
3. We don't often has German. ( ..... )
4. Amira don't like spaghetti. ( ..... )
5. He never is late for school. ( ..... )
6. The school bus never stop near my house. ( ..... )
7. Why do you always late? ( ..... )
8. Nabil and tamer isn't watch TV everyday. ( ..... )
9. Does Ali a doctor? ( ..... )
10. He usually get up early. ( ..... )
11. The weather be fine today. ( ..... )
12. Yunis goes often to school by bus. ( ..... )
13. My father plays never chess at home. ( ..... )

## 3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets

1. They go to the sports club every Friday. (My brother)
✶ ..... .
2. We watch English videos to improve our language. (Mona)
✶ ..... .



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3. I don't drink coffee in the morning. (She)
* ..... .
4. The children play in the garden after school. (The child)
* ..... .
5. The students don't use their phones during the lesson. (The student)
* ..... .
6. I study science three times a week. (How often)
* ..... .
7. Omar visits his grandmother every weekend. (How often)
* ..... .
8. They often help their mother at home. (Do)
* ..... .
9. Salma goes to school by bus every day. (How)
* ..... .
10. My father works in a hospital. (Where)
* ..... .
11. The sun rises in the east. (Where)
* ..... .
12. I usually have breakfast at seven o'clock. (When)
* ..... .
13. Ali plays football after school. (Does)
* ..... .
14. We are usually tired after training. (He)
* ..... .

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

## 2. The Past Simple الماضى البسيط

### ١ التكوين Form

- يتكون الماضى البسيط من (التصريف الثانى للفعل) بإضافة d و ed و ied إذا كان فعل عادى (منتظم) مثل:
Play – played / help – helped.
- أما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل: have – had / go – went / see – saw

### ٢ لاحظ: متى نضيف (d/ ed / ied) للفعل المنتظم.

١. اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضع له (d).

like → liked  live → lived  arrive → arrived

٢. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف ساكن، نحذف (y) ونضع (ied).

study → studied  cry → cried  carry → carried

٣. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u) نضع (ed).

play → played  enjoy → enjoyed  stay → stayed



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٤. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعَف الساكن ونضع (ed).

travel → travelled  stop → stopped  clap → clapped

و لكن اذا انتهى بـ (w / y / x) وقبلة حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف.  follow → followed / fix → fixed

## ٢ الاستخدام Usage

- نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن.

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي:

E.g. I played football yesterday. I visited my aunt a week ago.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن"):

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play(played) tennis.

E.g. When I went to Alexandria, I swam in the sea every day.

## ٣ الكلمات الدالة Key words

(in 2009) سنة ماضية + in / الماضى مدة زمنية + last / منذ ago (منذ مدة زمنية) / امس Yesterday
ذات مرة once / عندما كنت صغير When I was young / فى الماضى in the past

IN ENGLISH

## ٤ النفى Negative

- فى حالة النفى نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

فاعل + did not (didn't) + V.(inf) + مصدر الفعل

E.g. I didn't play football yesterday.

E.g. He didn't go to school last week.

لاحظ: هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال فى زمن الماضى التى لايمكن تحول الى النفى باستخدام (didn't) مثل.

was → wasn't / were → weren't / could → couldn't

E.g. Ali wasn't at the cinema last week.

E.g. They weren't at school yesterday.

E.g. When i was young , I couldn't ride a bike.

## ٥ السؤال Question

- عند تكوين السؤال بـ (Yes / No) نتبع الاتى:



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**Did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل ?**

**E.g.** Did you watch TV last night? - Yes, I did. / - No, I didn't.

- عند تكوين السؤال بـ اداة استفهام:

**اداة الاستفهام + did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل ?**

**E.g.** What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

**E.g.** Where did you go yesterday? - I went to the club.

## اهم الافعال

| Present الفاعل | | Past ماضى | Present الفاعل | | Past ماضى |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cook | يطبخ | cooked | See | يرى | saw |
| Listen | يستمع | listened | Eat | ياكل | ate |
| Laugh | يضحك | laughed | Take | ياخذ | took |
| Climb | يتسلق | climbed | Buy | يشترى | bought |
| Watch | يشاهد | watched | Go | يذهب | went |
| Play | يلعب | Played | Have | يمتلك | had |
| Wash | يغسل | washed | Write | يكتب | Wrote |
| clean | ينظف | cleaned | sell | يبيع | sold |
| want | يريد | wanted | drink | يشرب | drank |
| talk | يتحدث | talked | do | يفعل | did |
| bake | يخبز | baked | make | يصنع /يعد | made |
| walk | يمشى | walked | wear | يرتدى | wore |

## EXERCISE (2)

**1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d**

1. When did Ali ..... that book?
   a) buy  b) bought  c) buys  d) buying
2. Mona ..... to school yesterday because she was ill.
   a) not come  b) doesn't come  c) don't come  d) didn't come
3. I ..... my aunt a week ago.
   a) visited  b) visit  c) visiting  d) visits



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4. We ..... an interesting film last night.
a) watch b) watched c) watched d) watches
5. When I was on holiday, I ..... tennis everyday.
a) play b) playing c) played d) plays
6. My family ..... delicious food last week.
a) ate b) eat c) eats d) eating
7. When I went to Alexandria. I ..... in a holiday flat.
a) sleeps b) sleep c) sleeping d) slept
8. Last summer, my family ..... a fantastic holiday in Morocco.
a) have b) had c) has d) are having
9. We ..... a test last month..
a) does b) do c) done d) did
10. They ..... at the party last night.
a) didn't b) aren't c) weren't d) wasn't
11. Who did you meet an hour ..... ?"
a) yet b) for c) ago d) since
12. ..... you go to the museum last week?
a) Are b) were c) Did d) do
13. I last played tennis two years ..... .
a) yet b) for c) ago d) since
14. When did you last ..... your cousins?
a) saw b) see c) seen d) seeing
15. I visited London ..... 2010.
a) since b) ago c) in d) when
16. Hisham ..... at school yesterday.
a) hasn't b) didn't c) wasn't d) isn't
17. Where ..... you yesterday?
a) did b) do c) are d) were
18. We ..... a big party for our brother last week.
a) have b) has c) were having d) had
19. ..... your friends ready for the exam last week?
a) was b) did c) were d) do
20. Who ..... this glass? Tamer dropped it.
a) broke b) breaks c) breaking d) break

## 2 Read and correct the underlined words

1. I eat fish last week. ( ..... )
2. Who did you saw last Monday? ( ..... )
3. She didn't rode a camel before. ( ..... )
4. We write in English yesterday. ( ..... )
5. My uncle buy his house last summer. ( ..... )
6. He doesn't play tennis yesterday. ( ..... )
7. Did you had a good weekend? ( ..... )
8. How did your day yesterday ? ( ..... )
9. Do they see the train yesterday? ( ..... )
10. Hala is ill last week. ( ..... )
11. I sleep in a tent last night . ( ..... )



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12. She buys fruit and went home. ( ..... )
13. He stopped exercising a year before. ( ..... )
14. Naglaa took an English test next week. ( ..... )
15. Where did you went on holiday last summer. ( ..... )
16. There are many people at the station yesterday. ( ..... )
17. He swam in the sea, but he didn't saw any dolphins. ( ..... )

## 3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets

1. I visit my grandparents every Friday. (yesterday)
   ✶ ..... .
2. Salma goes to school by bus every day. (last Monday)
   ✶ ..... .
3. They play football after school. (two days ago)
   ✶ ..... .
4. Ahmed doesn't watch TV at night. (last night)
   ✶ ..... .
5. My father buys a new phone every year. (last week)
   ✶ ..... .
6. We have dinner at eight o'clock. (yesterday evening)
   ✶ ..... .
7. Mona studies English every day. (last night)
   ✶ ..... .
8. I see my friend at school. (last Thursday)
   ✶ ..... .
9. Ali is at the club today. (yesterday)
   ✶ ..... .
10. They are happy now. (last week)
    ✶ ..... .
11. I can swim well now. (when I was young)
    ✶ ..... .
12. I went to the club yesterday. (Where)
    ✶ ..... .
13. She bought a new dress last week. (When)
    ✶ ..... .
14. They watched a film last night. (Did)
    ✶ ..... .
15. Ahmed played tennis yesterday. (What)
    ✶ ..... .
16. I visited my aunt a week ago. (Who)
    ✶ ..... .
17. He didn't go to school yesterday because he was ill. (Why)
    ✶ ..... .
18. When I was young, I played in the street every day. (used to)
    ✶ ..... .
19. When Mona lived in Cairo, she visited the museum every month. (used to)
    ✶ ..... .



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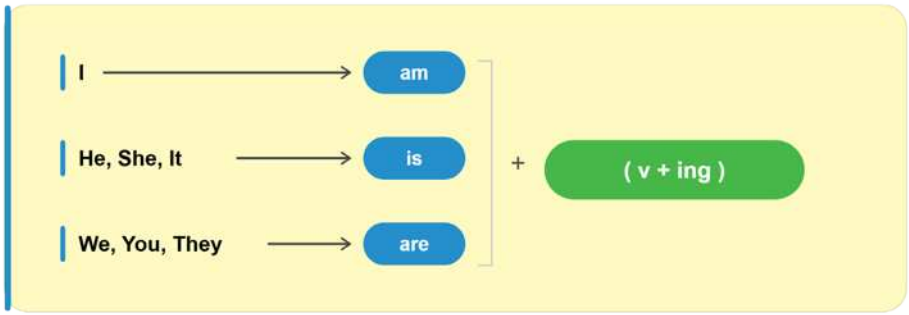
20. The students finished the project last Thursday. (Did)

✶ ..... .

## 3. The Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

### ١ التكوين Form

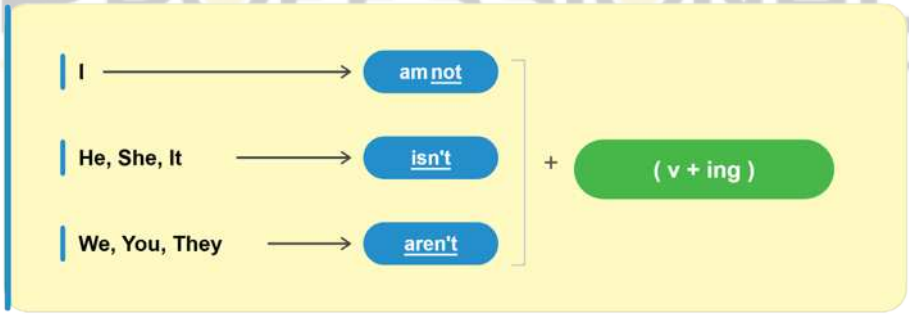
١. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + verb + ing)



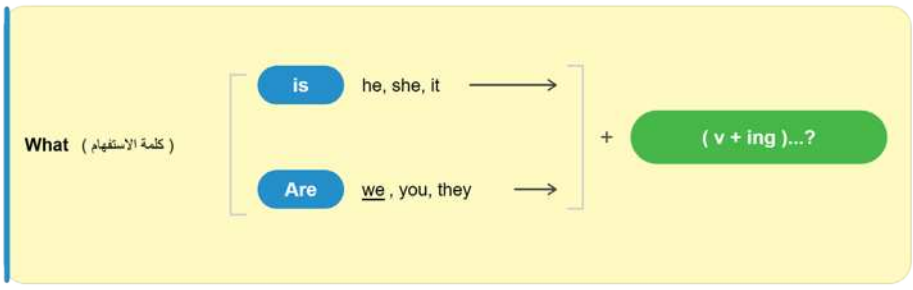

E.g. Listen! She is playing the piano.

E.g. They are cleaning the garden now.

٢. في حالة النفي: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + not + verb + ing)




٣. في حالة السؤال: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + inf .... + verb + ing)




E.g. Are They playing tennis now? - No, they aren't.

E.g. What are you doing now? - I'm reading a lesson.



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## ملاحظات

١. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مِثل:

move → moving  come → coming  live → living  bake → baking

ماعدا :

dye يصبغ → dyeing  singe يحرق → singeing  be → being

٢. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u) يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مِثل:

cut → cutting  put → putting  get → getting  drop → dropping  run → running

ماعدا :

remember → remembering  visit → visiting  listen → listening
happen → happening  enjoy → enjoying  snow → snowing

٣. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرفان متحركان، نضع (ing) مِثل:

eat → eating  read → reading  need → needing  see → seeing

٤. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (ie) تحذف، ونضع (ying) مِثل:

lie → lying  die → dying  tie → tying

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

## ٢ الاستخدام Usage

١. نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام:

E.g. They are playing football now.
E.g. My brother is reading a book at the moment
E.g. She isn't working at the hospital today.

٢. حدث سيحدث في المستقبل في حالة الترتيب له:

E.g. I am travelling to Luxor tomorrow.

٣. لا يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس مثل:

want – think – like – love – hate – belong – have – see – hear – taste – smell

## ٣ الكلمات الدالة Key words

- الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر:

now الآن - at the moment في هذه اللحظة - Look! انظر - at present الآن
Listen! أنصت - Look out! - Watch out! احترس/احذر - today اليوم



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# EXERCISE (3)

## 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. Miss Zaki ..... us today.
   a) teaching  b) is teaching  c) teach  d) teaches
2. At the moment, students ..... to a story.
   a) listened  b) are listening  c) listens  d) listen
3. What book ..... now?
   a) you are reading  b) did you read  c) are you reading  d) do you read
4. My father is ..... in the garden right now.
   a) sit  b) sat  c) sitting  d) was sitting
5. It ..... at the moment.
   a) rains  b) raining  c) rain  d) is raining
6. My father always drives to work, but today he ..... the bus.
   a) take  b) takes  c) is taking  d) took
7. Rami ..... studying now.
   a) doesn't  b) don't  c) isn't  d) aren't
8. The girls ..... to music at the moment.
   a) listen  b) listens  c) listening  d) are listening
9. Dad ..... in the café now.
   a) sit  b) am sitting  c) is sitting  d) are sitting
10. Maha and Samy ..... TV now.
    a) were watching  b) are watching  c) watched  d) watch
11. Are They ..... the garden at the moment?
    a) clean  b) cleaning  c) cleans  d) cleaned
12. ..... Mona eating an ice cream?
    a) Is  b) Does  c) Are  d) Do
13. look! the boy is ..... the ball.
    a) kicking  b) kick  c) kicks  d) kicked
14. What ..... doing at the moment?
    a) is he  b) he is  c) he does  d) does he
15. Hany ..... writing a text message now.
    a) aren't  b) doesn't  c) isn't  d) don't

## 2 Read and correct the underlined words

1. They running fast. ( ..... )
2. You write an email at the moment. ( ..... )
3. My mum makes lunch now. ( ..... )
4. He isn't to study today. ( ..... )
5. I drink tea at the moment. ( ..... )
6. The children is playing at the moment. ( ..... )
7. What is your brother write? ( ..... )
8. Do you wearing a school uniform? ( ..... )
9. Mera doesn't studying English now. ( ..... )
10. At the moment, Hany playing football in the club. ( ..... )



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## 3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets

1. I read a story every night. (now)
✶ ..... .
2. They clean the garden every Friday. (at the moment)
✶ ..... .
3. She plays the piano on Sundays. (Listen!)
✶ ..... .
4. Ahmed doesn't watch TV in the morning. (now)
✶ ..... .
5. The boys run in the playground every day. (Look!)
✶ ..... .
6. My mother cooks dinner every evening. (now)
✶ ..... .
7. I write an email to my teacher every week. (at present)
✶ ..... .
8. The baby sleeps early every night. (now)
✶ ..... .
9. Sara makes a cake every weekend. (at the moment)
✶ ..... .
10. The children swim in the pool every summer. (Look!)
✶ ..... .
11. I travel to Alexandria every summer. (tomorrow)
✶ ..... .
12. She is reading a magazine at the moment. (What)
✶ ..... .
13. They are watching a film now. (What)
✶ ..... .
14. My father is driving to work now. (Where)
✶ ..... .
15. I am doing my homework at the moment. (Are)
✶ ..... .
16. The cat is running after the ball. (What)
✶ ..... .
17. Don't cross the street! A car is coming. (Look out!)
✶ ..... .

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# 5. Forms of Future صيـغ المستقبل

## ١. زمـن المسـتقبل البسيـط

### ١ التكوين Form

- يتكون المستقبل البسيط من inf + will ('ll).

**E.g.** He will travel to London tomorrow.



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## ٢ الاستخدام Usage

- نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمر) Future facts:
E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.
E.g. His school will be 50 years old next year.

٢. عرض مساعدة Offering help:
E.g. Your bag looks heavy. I Will help you carry it.

٣. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:
E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?

٤. التنبؤ (بدون دليل) Prediction:
E.g. There will be electric cars in the fuure.
E.g. Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future?
E.g. I think we will live on the moon. It is my dream.

٥. القرار السريع Quick decision قرارا يكون الان:
E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there.
E.g. I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now.
E.g. I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.

## ٣ النفى Negative

- فى حالة النفى نستخدم (المصدر won't +)

فاعل + will not (won't) + V.(inf) + مصدر الفعل

## ٤ السؤال Question

- عند تكوين السؤال بـ (Yes / No) نتبع الاتى:

Will + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل ?

E.g. Will you send us some photos? - Yes, I will. / - No, I won't.

- عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام:

اداة الاستفهام + will + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل ?

E.g. Where will Dina go at the weekend? - I think she will go to the park.

## ٥ الكلمات الدالة Key words

- نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية:



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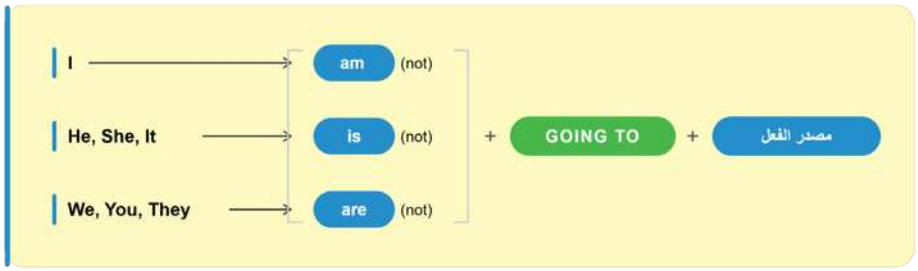
| | |
|---|---|
| افعال | predict – expect – hope – think – believe – promise – wonder – suppose |
| ظروف | Probably – possibly – certainly – perhaps – maybe |
| تعبيرات | Be sure – be afraid – it is probable – it's certain – it's possible – I don't think |
| كلمات | tomorrow – next (week/month/year) – in the future – soon – in 2030 |

## ٢. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to + inf

### ١ التكوين Form

- في حالة الإثبات والنفى: يتكون المستقبل من:




**E.g.** Tomorrow, we're going to try windsurfing in the morning.

**E.g.** I'm not going to visit a museum, I'm very busy.

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### ٢ الاستخدام Usage

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية او القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له):

**E.g.:**

1. I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that. (Intention)
2. We're going to stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already)
3. I'm not going to do any scary thing.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل نراة او نعرفة او نسمعه مع كلمات think / believe او شى على وشك الحدوث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه Be careful / take care / look! / watch out! / lookout!

**E.g.:**

1. There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
2. Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
3. Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
4. Watch out! You are going to fall .
5. It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.



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## ٣ السؤال Question

- عند تكوين السؤال بـ (Yes / No) نتبع الاتى:

**Is /Are + subject + going + to inf..... مصدر الفعل ?**

**E.g.** Are they going to do their homework? - Yes, they are. / - No, they aren't.

**E.g.** Are you going to try rock climbing? - Yes, I'm. / - No , I'm not.

- عند تكوين السؤال بـ اداة استفهام:

**اداة الاستفهام + is/are + subject + going + inf..... مصدر الفعل ?**

**E.g.** What are you going to do at the weekend? - I'm going to visit my grandparents.

## EXERCISE (4)

### 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. People ..... drive a car in 2080.
   a) won't b) wouldn't c) don't d) didn't
2. Do you think we will ..... robot teachers?
   a) having b) has c) to have d) have
3. ..... there be ordinary mobiles in the future ?
   a) Is b) Will c) Does d) was
4. Tomorrow, Mrs Azza ..... her students how to divide numbers.
   a) teaches b) will teach c) taught d) are teaching
5. ..... going to travel home buy bus after school?
   a) You are b) Do you c) Are you d) You have
6. What are you going to ..... tomorrow?
   a) wear b) wearing c) wore d) wears
7. Who ..... going to cook your meal this evening?
   a) is b) is he c) he is d) he
8. Tomorrow, We ..... try windsurfing in the morning.
   a) going to b) are going c) going d) are going to
9. Is Samy going to ..... this book?
   a) read b) reading c) reads d) to read
10. I'm going ..... spaghetti and fish.
    a) to eating b) saw c) eats d) to eat
11. Look, Grandma is carrying a lot of bags. I ..... her.
    a) going to help b) will help c) help d) didn't help
12. I'm sorry you are ill. I'm sure you ..... feel better soon.
    a) are going to b) will c) can't d) going to



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13. "We need some more eggs." "I ..... go to the shops and get some."
a) going to b) will c) am d) is going to
14. ..... help me if I'm in trouble?
a) Do you b) Will you c) Are you d) Did you
15. Look at the sky! It's full of dark clouds. It ..... soon.
a) can't rain b) is going to rain c) will rain d) rain
16. My grandfather ..... 65 next month.
a) is b) would be c) will be d) is going to be
17. Hassan ..... spend the summer in Alexandria as he planned.
a) going to b) will c) can't d) is going to

## 2 Read and correct the underlined words

1. Modern technology will helping us a lot in the future. ( ..... )
2. I think liverpool is going to win the match. ( ..... )
3. We will going to the moon. ( ..... )
4. I think we would live on the moon; it is my dream. ( ..... )
5. I'm going try rock climbing next weekend! ( ..... )
6. Great! We are going to having a picnic this weekend. ( ..... )
7. Will you going to visit your relatives? ( ..... )
8. You are going to have a party this weekend? ( ..... )
9. Hoda going to phone her mum because she's late. ( ..... )
10. Hany isn't go to go diving tomorrow. ( ..... )
11. How old are you going to be next week? ( ..... )
12. Adel is going travel to Hurghada. ( ..... )

## 3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets

1. I am 13 years old now. (**next year** / **will**)
✶ ..... .
2. My school is 40 years old this year. (**next year** / **will**)
✶ ..... .
3. Someone is knocking on the door. (**I** / **see**)
✶ ..... .
4. I'm very hungry. (**I think** / **have**)
✶ ..... .
5. I'm tired after training. (**I think** / **go**)
✶ ..... .
6. Maybe people live on Mars in the future. (**will**)
✶ ..... .
7. I don't think Cairo becomes smaller in the future. (**will**)
✶ ..... .
8. Dina goes to the park at the weekend. (**Where** / **will**)
✶ ..... .
9. You send me some photos. (**Will**)
✶ ..... .
10. We don't travel to London tomorrow. (**won't**)
✶ ..... .



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11. I decided to buy a new bike next month. (going to)
✶ ..... .
12. They decided to stay with their relatives this weekend. (going to)
✶ ..... .
13. She doesn't intend to visit the museum tomorrow. (not / going to)
✶ ..... .
14. Look at the black clouds! It will rain. (going to)
✶ ..... .
15. Watch out! You will fall. (going to)
✶ ..... .
16. Hassan is playing very well. He will win the match. (going to)
✶ ..... .
17. You try rock climbing tomorrow. (Are / going to)
✶ ..... .
18. I visit my grandparents at the weekend. (What / going to)
✶ ..... .
19. The driver is going too fast. He will crash. (going to)
✶ ..... .
20. We have planned to try windsurfing tomorrow morning. (going to)
✶ ..... .
21. I promise I help you with your homework. (will)
✶ ..... .

# Adjectives

## الصفـــات

١. الصفة هى كلمة تصف اسماً , ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) فى المفرد والجمع , والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم او تاتى بعدة ويكون قبلها (v. to be)

✶ The new dress. ➡ The dress is new.
✶ Strong boys. ➡ They are strong.
✶ Ahmed is a careful driver.
✶ The weather is hot.

٢. لا تتغير الصفة سواء كان الموصوف مفردا او جمعا/مذكرا/ مؤنثا:

✶ Huda is tall.
✶ Samy is short.
✶ Amira and Doha are tall.
✶ Nady and Hany are short.

٣. تأتى الصفة بعد هذه الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn):

✶ The food went bad.
✶ The sea turned rough.
✶ He grows angry.

٤. إذا جاءت هذه الافعال بمعنى يبدو يأتى بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound):

✶ He looks happy.
✶ You seem very quiet today.
✶ Your job sounds really interesting.



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# Comparative

## المقـــارنة

١. عند المقارنة بين اثنين للصفات القصيرة التى تتكون من مقطع واحد نستخدم:

**صفة + er + than**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| slow | → | slower than | Fast | → | faster than |
| cold | → | colder than | nice | → | nicer than |
| hot | → | hotter than | small | → | smaller than |
| fat | → | fatter than | big | → | bigger than |
| tall | → | taller than | short | → | shorter than |
| cheap | → | cheaper than | quiet | → | quieter than |
| noisy | → | noisier than | wide | → | wider than |

**Examples:**

1. Aswan is hotter than Cairo.
2. Noha is taller than Tamer.
3. The whale is bigger than the dolphin.

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### لاحـــظ

١. الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ (e) عند المقارنة (r) نظيف لها large - larger than.
٢. الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ (y) وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب (y) الى (i) ثم نضيف er: heavy - heavier than
٣. بعض الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الاخير + er. hot - hotter than
٤. عند المقارنة بين اثنين للصفات الطويلة التى تتكون من اكثر من مقطع نستخدم:

**more/less + صفة + than**

| المقارنة Comparative | الصفة الطويلة |
|---|---|
| More/less popular than | Popular مشهور/محبوب |
| More/ less expensive than | expensive |
| More dangerous than | dangerous |
| More difficult than | difficult |
| More beautiful than | beautiful |
| More crowded than | crowded مزدحم |



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صفات طويلة اخرى (famous / boring / interesting / wonderful / amazing / modern):

* The lion is more dangerous than the elephant.
* The car is more expensive than the tablet.

## Superlative
### التفضيل

١. عند المقارنة بين اكثر من اثنين للصفات القصيرة نستخدم:

**the + صفة + est**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| slow | the slowest | Fast | the fastest |
| old | the oldest | nice | the nicest |
| thin | the thinnest | small | the smallest |
| fat | the fattest | big | the biggest |
| tall | the tallest | short | the shortest |

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**Examples:**

1. Ali is the fastest boy in the class.
2. Mona is the shortest girl.
3. The elephant is the biggest animal.
4. The giraffe is the tallest animal.

٢. عند المقارنة بين اكثر من اثنين للصفات الطويلة نستخدم:

**the most/ least + صفة**

**Examples:**

1. The lion is the most dangerous animal in the forest.
2. This is the most expensive dress in the shop.

## Irregular adjectives
### صفات شاذة

هذه الصفات تحفظ كما هى:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| good | better than | the best |
| bad / ill | worse than | the worst |



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| little | less than | the least |
|---|---|---|
| many / much | more than | the most |
| Far بعيد (مسافة) | further than | the furthest |

لا تستخدم (the) قبل صيغة التفضيل بعد ('s) الملكية او صفات الملكية:

**E.g.** Ahmed shawky was one of Egypt's most famous poets.

## EXERCISES

### 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. A lap top is ..... than a computer
   a) small b) smaller c) as small d) smallest
2. My mobile is ..... expensive than yours
   a) most b) more c) as d) least
3. Cars are ..... than motorbikes.
   a) safe b) safer c) more safer d) safest
4. Sharks are ..... than lions.
   a) dangerous b) more dangerous c) much dangerous d) most dangerous
5. Which is ..... , the plane or the train?
   a) fast b) faster c) fastest d) fasten
6. Summer is ..... winter.
   a) colder than b) as hot c) hotter than d) hottest
7. My car is faster ..... yours.
   a) then b) that c) than d) those
8. Plastic pollution is ..... now than it was before
   a) bad b) worse c) worst d) the worst
9. There is a lot of traffic in Cairo; it is ..... than Marsa Alam.
   a) noisier b) more noisier c) nosiest d) noise
10. Mount Everest is ..... than Mount Kilimanjaro
    a) higher b) high c) highest d) highly
11. For me, his climb was the ..... important sporting event of 2007
    a) more b) less c) most d) as
12. Lake Baikal in Russia is ..... lake in the world.
    a) deeper b) deepest c) as deep d) the deepest
13. Some people think maths is the ..... subject of all
    a) less difficult b) more difficult c) difficult d) most difficult
14. On Saturdays, the market is ..... than on Fridays.
    a) quiet b) quieter c) the quietest d) most quieter
15. Hassan is a ..... football player than anyone else in the team.
    a) good b) best c) better d) the best
16. This is ..... expensive car I've ever seen.
    a) more b) much c) most d) the most



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17. English is ..... than many other languages.
a) easier b) more easy c) easiest d) the easiest

18. His behaviour is ..... than his brother's.
a) bad b) worse c) worst d) the worst

19. Aswan is ..... from Cairo than Banha is.
a) far b) furthest c) further d) the furthest

20. Football is ..... popular game in Egypt.
a) most b) the most c) less d) more

## 2 Read and correct the underlined words

1. Cairo is noisier that the countryside. ( ..... )
2. Tennis is least dangerous than football. ( ..... )
3. That mountain was high than we thought. ( ..... )
4. Cairo is most crowded than Giza. ( ..... )
5. Cairo is the big city in Africa. ( ..... )
6. History is so easy as geography. ( ..... )
7. He was the better player in the team. ( ..... )
8. An elephant is big than a camel. ( ..... )
9. Mr Sami likes the hotel, but he thinks it is enough expensive. ( ..... )
10. She was the popular girl at her school. ( ..... )
11. The hotel by the park is the modern hotel in the city. ( ..... )
12. Cheese is bad for you than fruit. ( ..... )
13. What's longest river in the world? ( ..... )
14. Who has the faster car in the city? ( ..... )

## 3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets

1. Huda is tall. Amira and Doha are tall too. (tall)
✶ ..... .
2. The food became bad yesterday. (went)
✶ ..... .
3. He is happy today. (looks)
✶ ..... .
4. Cairo is cold. Alexandria is colder. (than)
✶ ..... .
5. Tamer is short. Ali is shorter. (than)
✶ ..... .
6. This bag is cheap. That bag is cheaper. (than)
✶ ..... .
7. The whale is big. The dolphin is small. (bigger than)
✶ ..... .
8. Aswan is hot. Cairo is not very hot. (hotter than)
✶ ..... .
9. My room is quiet. My brother's room is noisier. (than)
✶ ..... .
10. This exam is difficult. The last exam was easy. (more difficult than)
✶ ..... .



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11. The car is expensive. The tablet is cheap. (more expensive than)
✶ ..... .
12. Lions are dangerous. Elephants are less dangerous. (more dangerous than)
✶ ..... .
13. This story is interesting. That story is boring. (more interesting than)
✶ ..... .
14. Ali is faster than all the boys in the class. (the fastest)
✶ ..... .
15. Mona is shorter than all the girls. (the shortest)
✶ ..... .
16. The elephant is bigger than all land animals. (the biggest)
✶ ..... .
17. The giraffe is taller than all animals. (the tallest)
✶ ..... .
18. This dress is more expensive than all the dresses in the shop. (the most expensive)
✶ ..... .
19. The lion is more dangerous than all animals in the forest. (the most dangerous)
✶ ..... .
20. English is good, but Maths is better for me. (than)
✶ ..... .
21. This is the worst film I have ever watched. (bad)
✶ ..... .
22. Ahmed Shawky was one of the most famous poets in Egypt. (Egypt's)
✶ ..... .
23. This street is wide. That street is wider. (than)
✶ ..... .
24. The red bag is nice. The blue bag is nicer. (than)
✶ ..... .
25. This problem is more difficult than the others. (the most difficult)
✶ ..... .

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# Ability
القدرة

**Can** يستطيع: تعبر عن القدرة على فعل شئ أو أن شئ مسموحاً به فى الحاضر:

✶ I can come to the park this afternoon.
✶ You can go to your friend's house, but come home at six o'clock.
✶ After lunch, we can go downstairs to the changing room to get ready for P.E.

**Can't** لا يستطيع: تعبر عن عدم القدرة على فعل شئ أو أن شئ غير مسموحاً به فى الحاضر:

✶ I can't stay after four o'clock.
✶ You can't look at the sun.
✶ Only engineers can use that computer
✶ The bus can't go into the playground.



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# Necessity and obligation

## الضرورة و الالزام

**must** يجب: تدل على وجوب فعل شئ فى الوقت الحاضر – اجبارى أو ضرورى:

- You must look right and left before you cross the road.
- You must speak English very well to be an English teacher.
- We must be careful in the laboratory!

**mustn't** لا يجب: تدل على المنع أو التحريم او عدم وجوب شى فى الحاضر:

- You mustn't talk in the library.
- It's not clean.
- You mustn't drink water from the river.
- We mustn't talk to each other in the lesson.

## نستخدم should / shouldn't + inf. للنصيحة (advice)

نستخدم **should** بمعنى يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء من الجيد ان نفعلها:

- You should go now The bus goes in ten minutes.
- Tourists should wear sun cream when it s very hot.
- You should always eat healthy food.

نستخدم **shouldn't** بمعنى لا يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء ليس من الجيد ان نفعلها:

- You shouldn't watch too much television.
- You shouldn't walk too much in the sun.
- He shouldn't speak Arabic in an English class.

### السؤال Question

- عند تكوين السؤال بـ (Yes / No) نتبع الاتى:

**Should + فاعل + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?**

E.g. Should I go now? - Yes, you should. / - No, you shouldn't.

- عند تكوين السؤال بـ اداة استفهام:

**كلمة استفهام + should + فاعل + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?**

E.g. When should we go to the beach?

E.g. What should I do?



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# EXERCISES

## 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. You ..... look right and left before you cross the road.
   a) has to  b) must  c) mustn't  d) can't
2. Children ..... play with matches. It's dangerous.
   a) must  b) mustn't  c) have to  d) can't
3. At school, you ..... talk to your friends at break.
   a) can't  b) must  c) mustn't  d) can
4. You ..... look at the sun.
   a) must  b) can't  c) can  d) mustn't
5. You ..... put hot food fruit in the fridge.
   a) must  b) mustn't  c) can  d) could
6. You ..... speak English very well to be an English teacher.
   a) must  b) mustn't  c) can  d) can't
7. You ..... drink water from the river. It's not clean
   a) must  b) mustn't  c) can  d) could
8. You ..... talk loudly in the library.
   a) must  b) mustn't  c) can  d) have to
9. You.....stay in the library after 6 o'clock because it closes then.
   a) must  b) can't  c) can  d) have to
10. Ali can ..... English well.
    a) speak  b) speaks  c) spoken  d) spoke
11. She ..... drive at this speed. it's not allowed.
    a) must  b) mustn't  c) can  d) can't
12. I can't go to the club today because I ..... study for exams.
    a) must  b) mustn't  c) can  d) would
13. Should we ..... Mr. Khalid today?
    a) meeting  b) met  c) to meet  d) meet
14. You ..... stay in the sun too long
    a) shouldn't  b) must  c) should  d) can
15. You ..... go to bed too late.
    a) can  b) must  c) should  d) shouldn't

## 2 Read and correct the underlined words

1. We must to go to the laboratory for our science lessons. ( ..... )
2. Ali can speaks English in Mrs Mona's classroom. ( ..... )
3. You must eat not in the changing room. ( ..... )
4. You mustn't look after your health. ( ..... )
5. People can smoke in hospitals. ( ..... )
6. People must take long showers. ( ..... )
7. You can watching television in the evening. ( ..... )
8. Ali should not to talk in the Maths lesson. ( ..... )
9. You shouldn't pack your school bag before you go to bed at night. ( ..... )
10. Water is very important. We should waste it. ( ..... )
11. You shouldn't to eat too many sweets. ( ..... )



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## 3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets

1. I am able to swim very well. (**can**)
✶ ..... .
2. It is possible for us to go downstairs after lunch. (**can**)
✶ ..... .
3. You are allowed to visit your friend, but come home early. (**can**)
✶ ..... .
4. I am not able to stay after four o'clock. (**can't**)
✶ ..... .
5. It isn't safe to look at the sun. (**can't**)
✶ ..... .
6. Only engineers are allowed to use that computer. (**can**)
✶ ..... .
7. It is necessary to look right and left before crossing the road. (**must**)
✶ ..... .
8. It is necessary for us to be careful in the laboratory. (**must**)
✶ ..... .
9. It is necessary to speak English well to be an English teacher. (**must**)
✶ ..... .
10. It is forbidden to talk in the library. (**mustn't**)
✶ ..... .
11. It is forbidden to drink water from the river because it isn't clean. (**mustn't**)
✶ ..... .
12. It is forbidden to talk to each other during the lesson. (**mustn't**)
✶ ..... .
13. It is a good idea to go now because the bus leaves soon. (**should**)
✶ ..... .
14. It is a good idea for tourists to wear sun cream in hot weather. (**should**)
✶ ..... .
15. It is a good idea to eat healthy food. (**should**)
✶ ..... .
16. It isn't a good idea to watch too much television. (**shouldn't**)
✶ ..... .
17. It isn't a good idea to walk too much in the sun. (**shouldn't**)
✶ ..... .
18. It isn't a good idea to speak Arabic in an English class. (**shouldn't**)
✶ ..... .
19. I want to know if it is a good idea to go now. (**Should I**)
✶ ..... .
20. I want to know the right time to go to the beach. (**When should**)
✶ ..... .
21. The bus is not allowed to go into the playground. (**can't**)
✶ ..... .
22. You are not allowed to use your phone during the exam. (**mustn't**)
✶ ..... .



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**23.** I advise you to sleep early before the exam. (**should**)

✶ ..... .

**24.** I advise you not to eat unhealthy food every day. (**shouldn't**)

✶ ..... .

# Possessive ('s)

## الملكية 's

١. تستخدم 's عادة بعد الأسماء المفردة (أشخاص – حيوانات – طيور ... ) :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmed's bag | a spider's web | Hany's books |
| Sara's book | the cat's tail | Ali's sister's party اسمين متتاليين |

٢. تستخدم ('s) بعد الأسم الجمع الذى لا ينتهى بـ (s) (جمع شاذ) :

| | |
|---|---|
| the children's bike | people's telephone numbers |
| women's bag / men's coats | |

٣. تستخدم ('s) مع أسماء الوظائف لتشير الى مكان الوظيفة ويأت قبلها حرف الجر (at):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| the dentist's | the doctor's | the grocer's |
| the dentist's | the butcher's | the baker's |

٤. تستخدم ('s) بعد الأسم دون أن يتبعها اسم آخر:

| | |
|---|---|
| This isn't my book. It's my sister's. | ( = my sister's book ) |
| Dina's hair is longer than Heba's. | ( = Heba's hair ) |

٥. تستخدم (') أو ('s) مع الأسماء المفردة المنتهية بـ (s):

| | |
|---|---|
| Ramsis' statue - Ramsis's statue | Shams' car - Shams's car |

٧. اذا كان المالك اكثر من من شخص نضيف ('s) لاخر شخص:

**E.g.** Ayman, Heba and Fatma's father is a teacher.

**E.g.** This is Wael and Ahmed's football.



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## السؤال عن الملكية

Whose + اسم مفرد + is this / that ? من للملكية

Whose + اسم جمع + are these / those ?

It/they belong/s to + ( ضمير مفعول ) او ( اسم + صفة ملكية ) ← الاجابة

It is / they are + اسم شخص او ( ضمير ملكية ) & او ( اسم + صفة ملكية ) + 's

**E.g.** Whose pen is this?

✶ It is his pen. = It is his. = It is ali's.

**E.g.** Whose books are these?

✶ They are his books. = They are his. = They are ali's. = They belong to ali.

Which + اسم + is / are + ضمير ملكية / اسم شخص بملكية ?

**E.g.** Which car is yours/ Ahmed's ?

✶ It is the red one.

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## EXERCISES

### 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. ..... drum is that? It's his.
   a) who b) what c) whose d) when
2. ..... pencil is yours? it's the red one.
   a) whose b) what c) who d) which
3. In this box, there are ..... T-shirts.
   a) girls b) girl c) girls's d) girls'
4. ..... bag is blue.
   a) Manal b) Manal's c) Manal is d) Manals'
5. It is the ..... pen.
   a) teacher's b) teachers' c) teacher d) teachers
6. This is ..... picture.
   a) Ola's and Judy b) Ola and Judy c) Ola and Judy's d) Ola and Judys
7. Mr Ali is in the ..... room.
   a) teacher b) teachers c) teacher's d) teachers'
8. My sister goes to a ..... school.
   a) girl's b) girls c) girls' d) girl



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9. This is the ..... room. It belongs to Ali and Adel.
a) children b) child c) children's d) child's
10. This my ..... bike. He bought it last week.
a) brother b) brothers c) brother's d) brothers'
11. My mother wants to buy meat, so she went the ..... .
a) butcher b) butchers c) butcher's d) butchers'
12. This is ..... pen.
a) Mona b) Monas' c) Mona is d) Mona's
13. ..... book is this? it's Heba's.
a) whose b) what c) who d) which
14. Her ..... house is next to a sports centre, but they do not like sports!
a) grandparents b) grandparents' c) grandparent's d) grandparents's
15. The guitars are ..... .
a) Magdy b) Magdys c) Magdy' d) Magdy's

## 2 Read and correct the underlined words

1. Ahmed room is bigger than yours. ( ..... )
2. The childrens' clothes are in that bag. ( ..... )
3. This car is omar. ( ..... )
4. It's the girls notebook. ( ..... )
5. This is my parents's flat. ( ..... )
6. This is Alis phone. It's new! ( ..... )
7. These are my sisters shoes. Her name is Huda. ( ..... )
8. Those are my brothers jackets. They go to the same school. ( ..... )
9. These are my mum keys. ( ..... )

## 3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets

1. The book belongs to Sara. (Sara's)
✶ ..... .
2. The tail belongs to the cat. (cat's)
✶ ..... .
3. The web belongs to the spider. (spider's)
✶ ..... .
4. The bag belongs to the woman. (woman's)
✶ ..... .
5. The telephone numbers belong to the people. (people's)
✶ ..... .
6. I went to the shop of the baker. (baker's)
✶ ..... .
7. My mother went to the place of the chemist. (chemist's)
✶ ..... .
8. Ahmed visited the place of the dentist yesterday. (dentist's)
✶ ..... .
9. This isn't my book. It is the book of my sister. (sister's)
✶ ..... .



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10. Dina's hair is longer than Heba's hair. (Heba's)
✶ ..... .
11. The statue belongs to Ramsis. (Ramsis')
✶ ..... .
12. The father of Ayman, Heba and Fatma is a teacher. ('s)
✶ ..... .
13. The football belongs to Wael and Ahmed. ('s)
✶ ..... .
14. This pen belongs to Ali. (Whose)
✶ ..... .
15. These books belong to Mona. (Whose)
✶ ..... .
16. This is his pen. (belongs to)
✶ ..... .
17. These are Ali's books. (belong to)
✶ ..... .
18. The red car is mine. (Which)
✶ ..... .
19. The blue bag is Sara's. (Which)
✶ ..... .
20. This mobile belongs to my brother. (my brother's)
✶ ..... .
21. Those bags belong to the students. (students')
✶ ..... .

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# Countable and Uncountable Nouns

## 1. Countable Nouns أسماء معدودة

- وهي الأسماء التي تجمع وتعد ويكتب قبلها في حالة المفرد a – an – one أو the إذا ذكرت في جملة ثانية هي الأسماء التي يمكن أن نضع لها s في آخرها في حالة الجمع, قد يكون للاسم معدود جمع شاذ.

١. جمع عادى:

a car → cars / a watch → watches / an apple → apples / a baby → babies / a wife → wives

٢. جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل:

Child طفل → children أطفال / man رجل → men رجال / woman امرأة → women نساء / loaf رغيف → loaves ارغفة



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## 2. Uncountable Nouns أسماء غير معدودة

- أما الأسماء التي لا تعد Uncountable Nouns فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها s أو a أو an في حالات الجمع أو المفرد ولا يمكننا وضع one أو two أو غيرهم قبلها ومنها الاتى:

(water – bread – turkey – coffee – soup – chicken – meat – juice – information – rubbish – money – advice – time – news – work – furniture – sugar – salt – lamb – .... etc)

عند استخدام (a/an) يتم التركيز على الصوت وليس الحرف.

نضع "a" قبل الاسم المفرد الذى يعد البادئ بحرف ينطق صوت ساكن

a pen – a car – a book – a woman – a university – a uniform – a European country

نضع "an" قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بحرف ينطق صوت متحرك (a, e, o, u)

an elephant – an apple – an orange – an umbrella – an item – an uncle an hour – an Mp3 – an honest man

## 3. Some & Any بعض - أي

١. نستخدم (some) في الجملة الخبرية و الجملة الطلبيه والعرض:

- تستخدم فى الجملة الخبرية المثبتة (مع الاسماء التى لاتعد والاسماء الجمع).

✶ We sometimes eat sfeni with some tea.
✶ Some cakes have nuts in them.

- الجملة الطلبيه ما تبدأ بفعل ناقص: و هي (can, could, shall, should, will, would, may).
- الجملة الطلبيه ما تدل على طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص و ليس للاستفسار.

✶ Would you like some coffee?
✶ Can I ask some questions?

٢. نستخدم (any) في الجملة المنفية و جملة السؤال بفعل مساعد:

- تستخدم فى الجملة الخبرية المنفية (مع الاسماء التى لاتعد والاسماء الجمع).

✶ I haven't got any books in my bag.
✶ I don't want any sugar.

- تستخدم مع صيغة السؤال بالفعل المساعد ما تدل على طلب استفسار و ليس طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص.

الأفعال المساعدة: و هي (am, is, are, was, were, do, does, did, have, has, had)

✶ Do you have any money?
✶ Has Mona got any sisters?
✶ Is there any salt in this dish?



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## ٣. يوجد للمفرد و الجمع (There is \ are):

- There is an apple on the table.
- There is a restaurant in this street.
- There is some water.
- There are some shops in this street.

- There isn't a phone charger.
- There aren't any tablets.
- There isn't any cheese in the fridge.

- Are there any mobile phones?
  - Yes, there are. - No, there aren't.
- Is there any water in the bottle?
  - Yes, there is. - No, there isn't.
- Is there an MP3 player?
  - Yes, there is. - No, there isn't.

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# EXERCISES

## 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. There aren't ..... tomatoes in falafel.
   a) some b) much c) many d) any
2. Can you buy more orange juice, please? There ..... in the fridge.
   a) isn't some b) aren't any c) isn't any d) aren't some
3. There ..... any bread in the kitchen.
   a) is b) aren't c) isn't d) was
4. ..... there any rice in this dish?
   a) Am b) Is c) Are d) Were
5. There is ..... water in that bottle.
   a) some b) much c) many d) any
6. May I have ..... coffee, please?
   a) many b) any c) no d) some



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7. Koshari is delicious with ..... tomato sauce on the top.
a) few b) some c) any d) many
8. Would you like ..... cake , Leila ? - No, thanks.
a) any b) some c) many d) plenty
9. Samar hasn't got ..... sisters.
a) no b) Any c) some d) Much
10. There ..... some lentils in this dish
a) is b) aren't c) isn't d) are
11. Has the soup got ..... meat in it?
a) many b) any c) a d) some
12. Is there ..... water in the river?
a) any b) some c) a d) an
13. There ..... a restaurant in this street.
a) is b) are c) am d) were
14. I need ..... bread , please.
a) a b) any c) many d) some
15. Is there ..... MP3 player?
a) some b) a c) an d) a lot
16. Are there ..... tablets?
a) some b) a c) any d) a lot

## 2 Read and correct the underlined words

1. Can I have any juice? ( ..... )
2. Has it got some soup in it? ( ..... )
3. There isn't any books in the bag. ( ..... )
4. I can't find many money in my pocket someone stole it. ( ..... )
5. There aren't any meat in the dish. ( ..... )
6. I haven't got some money. ( ..... )
7. There isn't any canals near that town. ( ..... )
8. No, their isn't cheese in it. ( ..... )
9. There is any milk in the fridge. ( ..... )
10. There aren't a charger. ( ..... )
11. Are there some mobile phones? ( ..... )
12. There is balls behind the tree. ( ..... )
13. No, there aren't some figs. ( ..... )

## 3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets

1. I have one apple in my bag. (an)
* ..... .
2. I bought one book yesterday. (a)
* ..... .
3. We waited for one hour at the station. (an)
* ..... .
4. There is water in the bottle. (some)
* ..... .
5. We ate cakes after dinner. (some)
* ..... .



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6. I don't have books in my bag. (any)
✶ ..... .
7. I have money in my pocket. (some)
✶ ..... .
8. Do you have money with you? (any)
✶ ..... .
9. Mona has sisters. (Has / any)
✶ ..... .
10. There is salt in this dish. (Is / any)
✶ ..... .
11. You offer coffee to your guest. (Would you like)
✶ ..... .
12. I want to ask questions. (Can I / some)
✶ ..... .
13. There is an apple on the table. (Are / any)
✶ ..... .
14. There are shops in this street. (some)
✶ ..... .
15. There isn't cheese in the fridge. (any)
✶ ..... .
16. There aren't tablets on the desk. (any)
✶ ..... .
17. Mobile phones are in the shop. (Are there any)
✶ ..... .
18. Water is in the bottle. (Is there any)
✶ ..... .
19. An MP3 player is on the shelf. (Is there)
✶ ..... .
20. I have two children. (children)
✶ ..... .
21. There are three men in the room. (man)
✶ ..... .
22. She bought two loaves of bread. (loaf)
✶ ..... .

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# Comprehension

## قطعة الفهم

### بعض النصائح قبل حل سؤال القطعة

١. أقرا القطعة قراءة سريعة دون التوقف عند المفردات الصعبة.
٢. أقرا الاسئلة الواردة على القطعة لتحديد المعلومات التى ستبحث عنها فيما بعد.
٣. أقرا القطعة مرة ثانية باحثا عن اجابات الاسئلة.
٤. قد تكون اجابة السؤال الاول فى الفقرة الاخيرة وليس شرطا ان تكون فى الفقرة الاولى... اى ان الاسئلة لاتاتى بترتيب القطعة احيانا.
٥. حاول الا تزيد فى اجابتك ... ان تكون الاجابة على قدر السؤال.
٦. تمهل فى فهم السؤال وتاكد ان فهم السؤال شكل جيد يسهل عليك استخراج الاجابة.
٧. لا تنزعج من الكلمات الصعبة الواردة فى القطعة . فما يلزمك هو فهم المعنى العام مع استخدام القدرة على التخمين.

إليك مجموعة من الأسئلة الهامة التي ترد كثيراً في قطع الفهم:

| | |
|---|---|
| ✶ (Give / Put) a suitable title for the passage. | ضع عنوان مناسب للقطعة. |
| ✶ What is the main idea of the passage? | ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة؟ |
| ✶ What does the pronoun ..... refer to? | ما الذى يشير اليه الضمير؟ |
| ✶ What does the underlined word mean? | ما معنى الكلمة التى تحتها خط؟ |
| ✶ What do you think (is your opinion) of ....? | ما رايك في؟ |
| ✶ Do you agree \ think .....? | هل توافق او تعتقد؟ |

## 1 Read the following, then answer the questions

**Mervat and Rahma are two sisters. Their father is a farmer. They often help him on the farm during holidays. Their mother is a housewife. They always help her clean the house and cook meals. Rahma is fourteen years old but Mervat is thirteen. They always walk to school together. They are good at English. Their favourite hobby is basketball.**

### A Answer the following questions

1. When do Mervat and Rahma help their father?
✶ ..... .
2. Which subject are they good at?
✶ ..... .
3. What do you think of Mervat and Rahma?
✶ ..... .

### B Choose the correct answer

4. Mervat and Rahma go to school ..... .
a) on foot b) by car c) by bus d) by train



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5. Mervat is ..... Rahma.
a) as old as b) younger than c) older than d) as young as
6. Rahma and Marvat are always ..... .
a) lazy b) late c) helpful d) bad

## 2 Read the following, then answer the questions

**Many people visit Cairo. This is the biggest city in Egypt. It is next to the Nile, the longest river in the world! There is a lot to see in Cairo. There are museums, beautiful mosques and big markets. You can also visit Alexandria. This city is next to the sea and has a very big library. Egypt has got many good beaches, too. The weather is usually warm in Egypt. It never rains in summer in Aswan and it is always sunny.**

### A Answer the following questions

1. What is the biggest city in Egypt?
✶ ..... .
2. What's the weather like in Egypt in summer?
✶ ..... .
3. What can you see in Cairo?
✶ ..... .

### B Choose the correct answer

4. The underlined word "it" refers to the ..... .
a) library b) summer c) weather d) beach
5. Alexandria is next to the ..... .
a) museum b) mosque c) sea d) market
6. It never rains in summer in..... .
a) Cairo b) Alexandria c) Egypt d) Aswan

## 3 Read the following, then answer the questions

**Mohammed Salah is my favourite sports star. He is a fast runner and he scores a lot of goals. Salah has usually got a big smile. He is quite short for a footballer. Mohammed Salah has got dark, curly hair and a beard. He is very kind. He gives money to build schools and hospitals in Egypt. He also gives money to poor people. He is very friendly and he always talks to his fans.**

### A Answer the following questions

1. Which sport does Mohammed Salah play?
✶ ..... .
2. Why is Mohammed Salah very friendly?
✶ ..... .
3. Why do you think Mohammed Salah is a good footballer?
✶ ..... .

### B Choose the correct answer

4. Mohammed Salah's hair is ..... .
a) straight b) curly c) blond d) yellow
5. Mohammed Salah is quite ..... for a footballer.
a) fat b) tall c) short d) thin



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6. Mohamed Salah is good at ..... .
a) drawing b) singing c) swimming d) scoring goals

## 4 Read the following, then answer the questions

**Tarek's parents always advise him to go to bed early so as not to be late for school. He fond of playing computer games. Last Sunday, he spent a very long time playing computer games. so he went to bed very late. The next morning, he could not get up early. He did not prepare his school bag well. He ran to school. In the classroom, he did not find his science or English books. He tried to borrow them but he could not. His teachers were angry with him. He was sorry. He apologized to them saying, "I'm very sorry, I'll never forget my parent's advice."**

### A Answer the following questions

1. What do Tarek parents always advise him?
✶ ..... .
2. Which books didn't Tarek find in his bag?
✶ ..... .
3. What do you think of Tarek's hobby?
✶ ..... .

### B Choose the correct answer

4. Tarek went to school late on ..... .
a) Friday b) Sunday c) Saturday d) Monday
5. The underlined word "them" refers to Tarek's ..... .
a) parents b) books c) teachers d) games
6. Tarek's teachers were ..... with him
a) hungry b) happy c) nice d) angry

## 5 Read the following, then answer the questions

**One day, Mr Adel took his wife, Mrs. Amira and his children to the city park in order to have a picnic. They drove to the park early in the morning and arrived there at about 10 a.m. Mr Adel and his wife sat under a tree. They ate, drank and read newspapers. Their children ran and jumped on the grass. Amira decided to take some photos of them. While she was talking her camera out of her bag, she heard a cry. An old lady was running after a thief who took her mobile phone and started to run away. Amira quickly took three photos of him. When the police arrived, she showed them the photos. A few hours later, the police caught the thief. They gave the lady her old phone and thanked Amira.**

### A Answer the following questions

1. Where did Mr Adel and his family go on a picnic?
✶ ..... .
2. How did Mrs Amira help the lady?
✶ ..... .
3. What does the underlined word "them" refer to?
✶ ..... .

### B Choose the correct answer

4. Mr Adel and his family went to the park by ..... .
a) train b) metro c) car d) plane



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5. Amira was a ..... woman.
a) lazy b) clever c) stupid d) helpless

6. The thief took ..... from the old lady.
a) photos b) camera c) phone d) newspaper

## 6 Read the following, then answer the questions

**Salma loves school, she likes English and math but she doesn't have a nice time in the gym class. She isn't good at jumping very far and she can't run fast. Sometimes, the other students in her gym class make fun of her. Her teacher, Mr Nader always tells her to do her best. If she runs for a few minutes, Mr. Nader says "Good, next time you will be able to go a little longer". Mr. Nader put a small box on the gym floor for Salma to practise jumping over it. Salma gets better every day. It was the time for a weekly race. Salma was scared that she couldn't go very far or some students would laugh at her. But when Mr. Nader said "Ready, go", she started to run so fast. At the end Salma came first. She thanked Mr. Nader for encouraging her.**

### A Answer the following questions

1. What subjects does Salma like?
✶ ..... .

2. Why did Salma thank Mr Nader?
✶ ..... .

3. Do you think that the students were wrong to make fun of Salma? Why? Why not?
✶ ..... .

### B Choose the correct answer

4. The underlined pronoun "it" refers to the ..... .
a) gym floor b) gym class c) small box d) race

5. The word "scared" means ..... .
a) tired b) frightened c) friendly d) thoughtful

6. Salma is ..... at jumping very high.
a) good b) nice c) bad d) fast

## 7 Read the following, then answer the questions

**Mohammed Salah is my favourite sports star. He is a fast runner and he scores a lot of goals. Salah has usually got a big smile. He is quite short for a footballer. Mohammed Salah has got dark, curly hair and a beard. He is very kind. He gives money to build schools and hospitals in Egypt. He also gives money to poor people. He is very friendly and he always talks to his fans.**

### A Answer the following questions

1. Which sport does Mohammed Salah play ?
✶ ..... .

2. Why is Mohammed Salah very friendly?
✶ ..... .

3. Why do you think Mohammed Salah is a good footballer?
✶ ..... .

### B Choose the correct answer

4. Mohammed Salah's hair is ..... .
a) straight b) curly c) blond d) yellow



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5. Mohammed Salah is quite ..... for a footballer.
a) fat b) tall c) short d) thin
6. Mohamed Salah is good at ..... .
a) drawing b) singing c) swimming d) scoring goals

## 8 Read the following, then answer the questions

**Most people have three meals every day; breakfast, lunch and dinner. They eat these meals at known times; in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. But in fact most of them don't care about what they should eat for each meal. Doctors say that healthy food is very important, and people should eat lots of fruits and vegetables. People should not eat too many cakes. Doctors advise people to drink a lot of water and milk every day and not to have too many sugar drinks. To keep healthy, doctors advise people not to stay at home all the time. They should go for walks, do exercise or practise any sport.**

### A Answer the following questions

1. What should people eat and drink to keep healthy?
✶ ..... .
2. How many meals are there in the day?
✶ ..... .
3. What do doctors advise people not to do?
✶ ..... .

### B Choose the correct answer

4. The underlined word "them" refers to ..... .
a) doctors b) people c) fruits d) meals
5. ..... people care about food.
a) All b) Many c) Few d) No
6. Doctors say that people should not eat too many ..... .
a) cakes b) vegetables c) fruits d) drinks

## 9 Read the following, then answer the questions (7 ms)

**Art is a powerful way to communicate without words. Artists can use bright, happy colors to show joy or dark, gloomy colors to express their sadness. Sculptors can shape clay into figures that tell a story. An interactive artwork can make you feel like you are part of the artwork itself. You don't need to be an expert to enjoy art. You just need to open your mind and the artworks speak to you. So, the next time you visit a gallery, look closely and ask yourself : What is the artist trying to tell me?**

### A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (1 m – a half m each)

1. The main idea of the text is that art is a form of ..... .
a) business b) science c) communication d) history
2. The underlined word "joy" means ..... .
a) curiosity b) danger c) creativity d) happiness

### B Choose the correct answer (6 ms – 2 ms each)

3. How can an artist show joy or sadness in painting?
✶ ..... .



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4. What do you need to do to enjoy art according to the text?
✶ ..... .
5. What does the underlined word "their" refer to?
✶ ..... .

## 10 Read the following, then answer the questions (7 ms)

**Yesterday was the final day of the school's competition. My friend, Hany had a brilliant idea for a new app the help students organize their homework. At first, he was very nervous about presenting his project. While he was giving his speech, he made a small mistake and forgot what to say. He felt discouraged for a moment, but then he took a deep breath and continued with great confidence. Although he didn't win the first place, the judges admired his courage and creative idea. Hany learned that facing your fears is a success in itself.**

### A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (1 m – a half m each)

1. Hany's project was a/an ..... .
a) robot b) app c) painting d) story
2. The underlined word "admired" is closest in meaning to ..... .
a) disliked b) forgot c) respected and liked d) ignored

### B Choose the correct answer (6 ms – 2 ms each)

3. What was the main idea of the passage?
✶ ..... .
4. What happened while Hany was giving his speech?
✶ ..... .
5. What lesson did Hany learn from this experience?
✶ ..... .

## 11 Read the following, then answer the questions (7 ms)

**Hana knows it's important to be careful online. She creates strong, complex passwords and never shares them. She checks her privacy settings on social media to make sure only her friends see her posts. Her friend, Salma told her that it's also important to keep her apps updated. Old software can have security risks, which can be used by hackers to steal personal data. Now, Hana always installs updates as soon as they are available. Both girls know that a secure digital life is built on smart and careful habits.**

### A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (1 m – a half m each)

1. Hana checks her privacy settings so that only her ..... can see her posts.
a) family b) teachers c) friends d) everyone
2. The underlined word "important" is the opposite of ..... .
a) unimportant b) easy c) small d) normal

### B Choose the correct answer (6 ms – 2 ms each)

3. What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?
✶ ..... .
4. What are the two things Hana does to stay safe online?
✶ ..... .
5. Why is it important to update your apps?
✶ ..... .



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## 12 Read the following, then answer the questions (7 ms)

**Computers are being used more and more widely in the world today. They are more efficient than human beings. They can store information and many other things we do, but faster and better. Computers can catch criminals. They can help the police fight crime and find out information about people's appearance. So computers are very useful for helping catch thieves and murderers. The only problem is that we now have a new kind of criminals. He is a very clever man who knows how to corrupt a computer and he is very difficult to be caught.**

### A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (1 m – a half m each)

1. The underlined word "They" refers to ..... .
   a) photographs  b) computers  c) criminals  d) police
2. The underlined word "efficient" means ..... .
   a) weak  b) difficult  c) good  d) useless

### B Choose the correct answer (6 ms – 2 ms each)

3. Why are computers far more efficient then human beings?
   ✶ ..... .
4. What is the main idea of the text?
   ✶ ..... .
5. Why is it sometimes very difficult to catch a criminal?
   ✶ ..... .

## 13 Read the following, then answer the questions (7 ms)

**Computers are being more and more widely in the world today. They are far more efficient than human beings. They can store information and many other things we do, but faster and better. Computers can catch criminals. They can help the police fight crime and find out information about people's appearance. Photographs of different kinds of criminals are seen across the computer screen. So computers are very useful for helping us catch thieves and murders. The only problem is that we now have a new kind of criminal. He is a very clever man who knows how to corrupt a computer, and he is very difficult to be caught.**

### A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (1 m)

1. Human beings are ..... than computers.
   a) faster  b) more efficient  c) less efficient  d) happier
2. The underlined word "They" refers to ..... .
   a) photographs  b) computers  c) criminals  d) police

### B Choose the correct answer (6 m)

3. What's the main idea of the text?
   ✶ ..... .
4. What is the opposite of the underlined word "difficult"?
   ✶ ..... .
5. Why is it sometimes very difficult to catch a criminal?
   ✶ ..... .



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## 14 Read the following, then answer the questions (7 ms)

Many people dream of success, but not everyone is ready to work for it. Hend loved running and wanted to win a gold medal. At first, she lost many races and felt said, but her coach told her that every failure is a step toward success. She started training harder and eating healthy food. Every morning, she woke up early to practice. Months later, she finally won first place in a big race. Hend learned that we should never stop trying, even when things are hard. if we believe in ourselves and keep working hard, success will surely come.

### A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d (1 Mark)

1. Hend became successful because she ..... .
   a) gave up  b) worked hard  c) stopped training  b) slept
2. Her coach taught her that failure is ..... .
   a) a step to success  b) a mistake  c) the end  d) a reason to quit

### B Choose the correct answer (6 Marks)

3. What is the main idea of the passage?
   ✶ ..... .
4. What did Hend want to win?
   ✶ ..... .
5. How did she prepare to her goal?
   ✶ ..... .

# Paragraphs

### عند كتابة اى فقرة يجب مراعاة الاتى

١. كتابة عنوان الفقرة فى منتصف السطر.
٢. ترك مسافة فى بداية السطر عند كتابة اول جملة فى الفقرة.
٣. مراعاة عدد الجمل المكتوبة.
٤. مراعاة ان يكون الزمن واحد فى كل الجمل.
٥. مراعاة علامات الترقيم مثل بداية الجملة ونهايتها والفاصلة العليا والسفلى والحروف الكبيرة فى بعض الكلمات هذه بعض الجمل ممكن ان تستخدم او الاستعانة بها كمقدمة فى الموضوعات ولكن لا تصلح لكل الموضوعات.

- We all agree that .....is very important /dangerous in our life nowadays.
- No one can deny that..... has an important role/bad effect in our life.
- First of all , I would like to say that I am pleased to talk about .....

### مميزات وفوائد الموضوع نكتب

✶ In my point of view , I believe that ..... has a lot of good effects and advantages that we can't count. It causes more and more welfare. It enriches our life to great extent.



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## عيوب واضرار الموضوع نكتب

* In my point of view , I believe that .....has a lot of bad effects and disadvantages that we can't count. It causes more and more damage. It threatens our life to great extent.

# What about the body?

## ماذا عن صلب الموضوع؟

| يمكنك استخدام هذه الروابط للربط بين الجمل | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| on one hand | من ناحية | one the other hand | من ناحية أخري |
| in addition to that | بالاضافة إلي ذلك | moreover | علاوة علي ذلك |
| hence | ومن ثم | at the same time | في نفس الوقت |
| and as a result of this, | ونتيجة لذلك | more than that | اكثر من ذلك |
| over and above | مضافا إلي ذلك | consequently | نتيجة لذلك |
| there is no doubt that | مما لا شك فية | last but not least | وأخيرا وليس أخرا |
| as far as i am concerned | كما أراي | another thing is that | شئ أخر هو ان |

## دورنا اتجاه الموضوع

* We should put in our minds that ..... is considered an important step to improve and develop our society, and this makes the government do it's best to encourage.

## كيف أختم موضوع التعبير

* To sum up, one can say that ..... is really .....
* Finally, it is quite clear that .... (الموضوع) ..... Is really..... (صفة) ..

# Answered Paragraphs

## My favourite subject

My favorite subject is English. I like English because it is interesting and important. It is spoken all over the world. Many people learn English to get a job. I learn English at school. I 'm good at English. I speak English with my teacher and my friends. I get high marks in English. It is a useful language. I like English because the teacher is friendly. I watch English programs on TV. I listen to English songs. I play English game.

## A day in my life

I wake up early in the morning, I take a shower and brush my teeth. After that, I eat breakfast with my family and then I get ready to leave the house going to school. I usually go early to school so that I have



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enough time to be ready for my classes.
After school is finished in the afternoon, I go back to the house and have lunch with my family. I take a rest for two hours and then I start finishing my homework. When I finish my homework, I usually watch T.V or play some games for couple of hours. By the time I finish, my mother will be making dinner. We eat dinner together and then I go to sleep to be ready for the next day.

## My Family

I live with my mum, my dad and my sister. We live in a big house. My mum's name is Sara. She's a teacher. She's short and slim, she's got long, brown hair and brown eyes. My dad's name is Hany. He's tall and a little fat. He's got short brown hair and blue eyes. He works in a bank. My sister Samar is 14 and she loves listening to music. She listens to music all the time. She's got long brown hair and green eyes, like me. I've got long hair too. We've got a pet dog, Brandy. He's black and white and very friendly.

**1** Write a paragraph of 80 words on

"Your favourite sport"

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PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

**2** Write a paragraph of 80 words on

"Your father's job"

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**3** Write a paragraph of 80 words on

"My favourite hobby"

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**4** Write a paragraph of 80 words on

"A holiday you spent in a nice place"

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**5** Write a paragraph of 80 words on

"Technology"

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH

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# Vocabulary
## المفردات

### Family and kindred العائلة والأقارب

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Father = dad أب | Mother = mum أم | Son ابن | Girl بنت |
| Daughter ابنة | Brother أخ | Sister أخت | Boy ولد |
| Husband زوج | Wife زوجة | Baby رضيع | Man رجل |
| Child طفل | Aunt عمة، خالة | Uncle عم ، خال | Woman امرأة |
| grandfather جد | grandmother جدة | female انثى | male ذكر |
| great-grandfather الجد الاكبر | great-grandmother الجدة الاكبر | niece ابنة الاخ او الاخت | cousin ابن او ابنة العم او الخال |
| twins تؤام | grandchildren الاحفاد | | |

### Foods and drinks الأكل والمشروبات

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| meal وجبة | dinner عشاء | fish سمك | olives زيتون |
| Breakfast فطار | Rice أرز | pizza بيتزا | tagine طاجن |
| Supper عشاء | Bread خبز | spaghetti مكرونة | crisps مقرمشات |
| Lunch غداء | Salad سلطة | chicken لحم دجاج | hummus حمص |
| snack وجبة خفيفة | Pickles مخلل | meat لحمة | raisins زبيب |
| eggs بيض | beans فول | kebab كباب | juice عصير |
| tea شاى | coffee قهوة | Fizzy drinks مشروبات غازية | rice pudding ارز بلبن |
| nuts بندق | stew حساء | pasta مكرونة | coconut جوز هند |
| peppers فلفل | cheese جبن | butter زبدة | chocolate شيكولاته |
| biscuits بسكويت | onions بصل | koshari كشرى | cinnamon قرفة |
| spices توابل | falafel طعمية | sugar سكر | soup شوربة |
| salt ملح | fat دهون | milk لبن | omelette عجة البيض |

### Fruits and vegetables الفواكه والخضرات

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grapes عنب | lemon ليمون | vegetables خضروات | onion بصلة |
| Fruits فواكه | cherry كريز | Potatoes بطاطس | garlic ثوم |



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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| apples تفاح | fig تين | tomatoes طماطم | mushroom عيش الغراب |
| bananas موز | peach خوخ | carrot جزرة | lettuce خس |
| oranges برتقال | mango مانجة | peas بسلة | cabbage كرنب |
| strawberry فراولة | plum برقوق | corn ذرة | yam بطاطا |
| watermelon بطيخ | apricot مشمش | spinach سبانخ | cucumber خيار |

## Jobs الوظائف

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| doctor دكتور | farmer فلاح | pilot طيار | actor ممثل |
| teacher مدرس | barber حلاق | musician موسيقار | dentist طبيب اسنان |
| nurse ممرضة | waiter جرسون | clerk موظف كتابى | chemist صيدلى |
| vet طبيب بيطرى | chef رئيس الطهاة | cook طباخ | cashier صراف نقود |
| firefighter رجل مطافى | singer مغنى | artist فنان | engineer مهندس |
| police officer رجل بوليس | baker خباز | player لاعب | scientist عالم |
| Call-centre worker عامل مركز اتصالات | Computer engineer مهندس كمبيوتر | architect مهندس معمارى | shop worker عامل فى متجر |
| Street cleaners عمال نظافة الشوارع | Sports coach مدرب رياضى | Charity worker فاعل خيرى | rubbish collectors عمال جمع القمامة |
| surgeon جراح | volunteer متطوع | guide مرشد | manager مدير |

## Days of the week أيام الأسبوع

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday السبت | Wednesday الأربعاء |
| Sunday الأحد | Thursday الخميس |
| Monday الاثنين | Friday الجمعة |
| Tuesday الثلاثاء | week أسبوع |

## Months of the year شهور السنة

| | |
|---|---|
| January يناير | July يوليو |
| February فبراير | August أغسطس |
| March مارس | September سبتمبر |
| April أبريل | October أكتوبر |
| May مايو | November نوفمبر |
| June يونيه | December ديسمبر |

## Places الاماكن

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| museum متحف | restaurant مطعم | airport مطار | theatre مسرح |
| zoo حديقة حيوان | bakery مخبز | campsite معسكر | shop محل |



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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| beach شاطى | Chemist's صيدلية | Department store متجر متعدد الاقسام | park حديقة عامة |
| library مكتبة | bookshop محل كتب | Post office مكتب بريد | garden حديقة منزل |
| school مدرسة | hospital مستشفى | bank بنك | supermarket سوبر ماركت |
| hotel فندق | cinema سينما | factory مصنع | playground ملعب |
| classroom الحجرة الدراسية | village قرية | The country الريف | swimming pool حمام سباحة |
| city مدينة كبيرة | town مدينة صغيرة | valley وادى | mountain جبل |
| stadium استاد | funfair الملاهي | exhibition معرض | aquarium متحف الاسماك البحرية |
| cave كهف | tower برج | sports centre مركز رياضي | planetarium القبة السماوية |
| Food stall كشك الطعام | Art club نادى الفن | company شركة | organisation منظمة |
| mosque مسجد | castle قلعة | temple معبد | square ميدان |

## Subjects المواد الدراسية

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arabic لغة عربية | English لغة انجليزية | geometry علم الهندسة | |
| Social studies دراسات اجتماعية | maths الرياضيات | science علوم | |
| computer studies كمبيوتر | history تاريخ | art تربية فنية | |
| religion دين | drama مسرحية | music موسيقى | |
| home economics اقتصاد منزلى | geography جغرافيا | sports العاب رياضية | |
| Physical education التربية البدنية | chemistry الكيمياء | physics الفيزياء | |

## Means of transports وسائل المواصلات

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| motorbike دراجة نارية | taxi تاكسى | snowmobile دراجة الجليد | |
| canoe قارب/زورق | train قطار | Bike = bicycle دراجة | |
| plane طائرة | ship سفينة | rocket صاروخ | |
| bus اتوبيس | van شاحنة | lorry شاحنة كبيرة | |
| ferry معدية | boat مركب | underground مترو الانفاق | |



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# Prepositions and Expressions

## حروف جر و تعبيرات

| Expressions | | | Prepositions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Take the bus | | ياخذ الاتوبيس | At the weekend | فى عطلة نهاية الاسبوع |
| Come home | | يعود للمنزل | For breakfast | على وجبة الافطار |
| get home | | يصل للمنزل | On a way to | فى الطريق الى |
| Do | homework | يعمل الواجب المنزلى | A photo of | صورة لـ |
| | activities | يؤدى انشطة | | |
| | exercises | يؤدى تمارين | | |
| Listen to music | | يستمع الى الموسيقى | on the right/left | على اليمين/ اليسار |
| make breakfast | | يحضر الافطار | Study....for | يذاكر لـ |
| go to bed | | يذهب للفراش/النوم | Spend time on | يقضى وقتا فى |
| Leave home | | يغادر المنزل | On holiday | فى الاجازة |
| Play chess | | يلعب شطرنج | On Monday | فى يوم الاثنين |
| watch TV | | يشاهد التلفاز | At break | فى الفسحة |
| Get to work | | يصل للعمل | Different to/from | مختلف عن |
| Play | football | يلعب كرة قدم | Talk to | يتحدث مع / الى |
| | Basketball | يلعب كرة سلة | | |
| | Chess | يلعب شطرنج | | |
| | The drums | يعزف على الطبلة | | |
| go swimming | | يذهب للسباحة | Around the world | حول العالم |
| Work hard | | يعمل بجد | Communicate with | يتواصل مع |
| Do a job | | يؤدى وظيفة | Share.....with | يشارك مع |
| Make a video call | | يجرى مكالمة فيديو | Careful with | حريص على |
| stay strong | | يبقى قوي | In the evening | فى المساء |
| have | breakfast | يتناول طعام الافطار | Look for | يبحث عن |
| | lunch | يتناول الغداء | | |
| have a lesson | | لديه حصة | On the floor | على ارضية الغرفة |
| Do/play sports | | يمارس رياضة | good at | جيد فى |



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| | |
|---|---|
| on school days | فى ايام دراسية |
| Look after | يعتنى بـ |
| Go on a school trip | يذهب فى رحلة مدرسية |
| A problem with | مشكلة فى |
| Pleased /happy about | مسرور بـ |
| worried about | قلق بشان |
| Cycle to | يركب الدراجة الى |
| Smile at | يبتسم ل |
| At the end of | فى نهاية |
| learn from | يتعلم من |
| Think of | يفكر فى |
| play for | يلعب لصالح |
| frightened of | خائف من |
| travel to | يسافر الى |
| Difficult for | صعب لـ |
| In the playground | فى الملعب |
| On a mobile | على الموبايل |
| at lunchtime | فى وقت الغداء |
| Write with | يكتب بـ |
| Take in air | يستنشق الهواء |
| Proud of | فخور ب |
| In October | مع الشهور (فى شهر اكتوبر) |
| In the garden | فى حديقة المنزل |
| In the park | فى الحديقة العامة |
| Write down | يسجل |
| On the beach | على الشاطىء |
| At night | ليلا |
| At university | فى الجامعة |
| Swim in the lake | يسبح فى البحيرة |
| Interested in | مهتم بـ |
| A view of | منظر لـ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Have/take a rest | ياخذ قسط من الراحة |
| Wear a uniform | يرتدى زى رسمى |
| Take a selife | يلتقط صورة سيلفى |
| Make friends | يكون صداقات |
| Do something | يفعل شىء |
| Do well | يؤدى جيدا |
| come from | ياتى من |
| Pass the exam | يجتاز الامتحان |
| Get better | يتحسن |
| score goals | يسجل اهداف |
| Watch a film | يشاهد فليما |
| Win a competition | يفوز بمسابقة |
| Get married | يتزوج |
| Do experiments | يجرى تجارب علمية |
| Get a prize | يحصل على جائزة |
| send a photo | يرسل صورة |
| send a text message | يرسل رسالة نصية |
| charge his mobile | يشحن موبايله |
| look at a website | ينظر فى الموقع الالكترونى |
| click on the icon | ينقر على الايقونة ( كمبيوتر) |
| play online | يعلب على الانترنت |
| tap on the icon | ينقر على الايقونة (هاتف) |
| write an email | يكتب رسالة بريد الكترونى |
| Do a hobby | يمارس هواية |
| Have a hobby | لديه هواية |
| Make a cake | يصنع كيك |
| Bring a drink | يحضر مشروب |
| Drive a car | يقود سيارة |
| Stop infection | يمنع العدوى |
| make a poster | يصنع ملصق |
| Say hello | يقول اهلا |

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH



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| | |
|---|---|
| On this road | فى هذا الطريق |
| On time | فى الوقت المحدد |
| In time | فى الوقت المناسب |
| Stay in a hotel | يقيم فى فندق |
| Protect from | يحمى من |
| Take off | يخلع ملابسه |
| Arrive in | يصل الى مكان كبير |
| Arrive at | يصل الى مكان صغير |
| Decide to | يقرر ان |
| Good for | مفيد ل |
| Happen to | يحدث ل |
| Take out | يخرج |
| Care about | يهتم ب |
| Pay for | يدفع ل |
| Kind to | عطوف على |
| Stay in bed | يمكث فى السرير |
| Wash up | يغسل الاطباق |
| Put away | يضع شيء فى مكانه |
| Pick up | يرفع/يلتقط |
| Work for | يعمل ل |
| Cruel to | قاسى على |
| Come out | يظهر/يخرج |
| Surprised about | مندهش بشان |
| In my opinion | فى رايى |
| Famous for | مشهور ب |
| As a result | كنتية لذلك |
| Clean up | ينظف |
| Agree with | يتفق مع |
| Wait for | ينتظر من اجل |
| Go to bed | يذهب للفراش |

| | |
|---|---|
| Drop litter/rubbish | يلقى القمامة |
| Have a great holiday | يقضى اجازة عظيمة |
| Have time | يقضى وقتا |
| Enjoy the view | يستمتع بالمنظر |
| Buy a postcard | يشترى بطاقة بريدية |
| Make pollution | يسبب تلوث |
| Feel ill | يشعر بالمرض |
| Feed animals | يطعم الحيوانات |
| Get lost | يضل الطريق |
| Fight fire | يخمد النار |
| Catch fish | يصطاد سمك |
| Make notes | يدون ملاحظات |
| Along the river | على امتداد النهر |
| (be) located | يقع جغرافيا |
| Solve a problem | يحل مشكلة |
| Make suggestions | يقدم اقتراحات |
| Wear suncream | يضع كريم واقى |
| Have a great time | يقضى وقت رائع |
| Recommend a book | يوصى بقراءة كتاب |
| Have a picnic | يقوم بنزهة |
| Do the shopping | يذهب للتسوق |
| Save money | يدخر مالا |
| Save time | يوفر وقتا |
| Have a headache | لديه صداع |
| Keep food | يحفظ الطعام |
| Give advice | يعطى نصيحة |
| Order food | يطلب طعام |
| Cause illness | يسبب المرض |

PROFESSIONAL IN ENGLISH



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Give away | يتبرع |
| | Date back to | يعود الى زمن |

# Conjungation of irregular verbs

| Present | Past simple | Past participle | Past participle |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am/is/are | Was/were | been | يكون |
| bear | bore | born | يولد |
| become | became | became | يصبح |
| begin | began | begun | يبدا |
| blow | blew | blown | تهب |
| break | broke | broken | يكسر |
| bring | brought | brought | يحضر |
| build | built | built | يبنى |
| burn | burned/burnt | burned/burnt | يحرق/يحترق |
| catch | caught | caught | يمسك/يلحق/يصطاد |
| come | came | come | ياتى |
| cut | cut | cut | يقطع |
| do | did | done | يفعل |
| draw | drew | drawn | يرسم |
| drink | drank | drunk | يشرب |
| drive | drove | driven | يقود |
| eat | ate | eaten | ياكل |
| fall | fell | fallen | يقع/يسقط |
| feel | felt | felt | يشعر |
| find | found | found | يجد |
| fly | flew | flown | يطير |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | ينسى |
| freeze | froze | frozen | يتجمد |
| give | gave | given | يعطى |



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| go | went | gone | يذهب |
|---|---|---|---|
| grow | grew | grown | يزرع |
| hear | heard | heard | يسمع |
| hide | hid | hidden | يخبىء /يخفى |
| hold | held | held | يقيم |
| keep | kept | kept | يحتفظ ب |
| know | knew | known | يعرف |
| learn | learnt | learnt | يتعلم |
| leave | left | left | يغادر |
| lose | lost | lost | يخسر/يفقد |
| make | made | made | يصنع |
| mean | meant | meant | يقصد/يعنى |
| pay | paid | paid | يدفع |
| read | read | read | يقرا |
| ride | rode | ridden | يركب |
| run | ran | run | يجرى |
| say | said | said | يقول |
| see | seen | saw | يرى |
| sell | sold | sold | يبيع |
| send | sent | sent | يرسل |
| set | set | set | يجهز/يعد |
| sew | sewed | Sewn/sewed | يخيط |
| shine | shone | shone | تسطع/تشرق |
| show | showed | Shown | يعرض/يبين |
| sing | sang | sung | يغنى |
| sink | sank | sunk | يغوص |
| sleep | slept | slept | ينام |
| speak | spoke | spoken | يتحدث |
| spell | spelt | spelt | يتهجى |
| spend | spent | spent | يقضى |
| stand | stood | stood | يقف |



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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sweep | swept | swept | يكنس |
| swim | swam | swum | يعوم |
| take | took | taken | ياخذ |
| teach | taught | taught | يعلم/يدرس |
| tell | told | told | يخبر |
| think | thought | thought | يعتقد/يفكر |
| throw | threw | thrown | يرمى/يلقى |
| understand | understood | understood | يفهم |
| wear | wore | worn | يرتدى |
| win | won | won | يفوز |
| write | wrote | written | يكتب |

# Adjectives and opposites

## الصفات وعكسها

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Best | الأفضل | Worst | الأسوء | True | صحيح | False/untrue | خاطيء |
| Careful | حريص | Careless | مهمل | After | بعد | Before | قبل |
| Light | مضيء | Dark | مظلم | Attractive | جذاب | Ugly | قبيح |
| Many | كثير للعدد | Few | قليل للعدد | Cheap | رخيص | Expensive | غالي الثمن |
| Beautiful | جميل | Ugly | قبيح | Comfortable | مريح | Uncomfortable | غير مريح |
| Clever | ماهر / ذكي | Stupid | غبي | Countable | معدود | Uncountable | غير معدود |
| Healthy | صحي | Unhealthy | غير صحي | Different | مختلف | The same | نفس |
| Poor | فقير | Rich | غني | Exciting / Interesting | مثير / شيق | Boring | ممل |
| Dangerous | خطير | Safe | امن | Far | بعيد | Near | قريب |
| Better | أفضل | Worse | أسوأ | Fast / Quick | سريع | Slow | بطيء |
| Much | كثير للكمية | Little | قليل للكمية | Friendly | ودود | Unfriendly | غير ودود |
| Polite | مؤدب | Impolite | غير مؤدب | Generous | كريم | Greedy | طماع / جشع |
| Plural | جمع | Singular | مفرد | Good for | مفيد ل | Bad for | ضار ل |
| Clean | نظيف | Dirty | متسخ | Good | سيء | Bad | سيء |
| Normal | طبيعي | Abnormal | غير طبيعي | Hard | صعب | Easy | سهل |
| Thin | رفيع | Fat | سمين | High | عالي | Low | منخفض |



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| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Busy | مشغول | Free | حر / طليق | Hungry | جوعان | Full | شبعان |
| Different | مختلف | The same | نفس الشيء | Important | هام | Unimportant | غير هام |
| Cold | بارد | Hot | حر | Late | متأخر | Early | مبكرا |
| Safe | امن | Dangerous | خطير | Lazy | كسول | Active | نشيط |
| Useful | مفيد | Useless | غير مفيد | More | اكثر | Less | اقل |
| Easy | سهل | Difficult | صعب | Old | قديم | New | جديد |
| Old | كبير السن | Young | صغير السن | Online | متصل بالانترنت | Offline | غير متصل بالانترنت |
| Outside | بالخارج | Inside | بالداخل | Open | مفتوح | Closed | مغلق |
| Possible | ممكن | Impossible | مستحيل | Positive | ايجابي | Negative | تقليدي |
| Ancient | قديم / أثرى | Modern | حديث | Quiet | هادىء | Noisy | صاخب |
| Brave | شجاع | Coward | جبان | Right | صحيح | Wrong | خطأ |
| Top | قمة | Bottom | قاع | Right | يمين | Left | يسار |
| Traditional | تقليدي | Modern | حديث | Smart | انيق | Stupid | احمق |
| Natural | طبيعي | Artificial | صناعي | Strong | قوى | Weak | ضعيف |
| Happy | سعيد | Sad | حزين | Sure | متأكد | Unsure | غير متأكد |
| Wild | متوحش | Tame | اليف | Sweet | حلو | Bitter | مر / لاذع |
| Fast | سريع | Slow | بطيء | Tall | طويل | Short | قصير |
| Kind | طيب / عطوف | Unkind | غير طيب | Terrible | فظيع | Nice | لطيف |
| Strange | غريب | Normal | طبيعي | Useful | مفيد | Useless | غير مفيد |
| Popular | مشهور | Unpopular | غير مشهور | Usual | معتاد | Unusual | غير معتاد |
| Delicious | لذيذ | Tasteless | بلا مذاق | Warm | دافيء | Cool | بارد |

## Other words

### كلمات اخرى

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| teacher | مدرس | Life/lives | حياة/حيوات | between | بين |
| add | يضيف | coin | عملة معدنية | enough | كاف |
| adult | بالغ | tourism | السياحة | price | سعر |
| adventure | مغامرة | bookshelf | رف الكتب | bathroom | حمام |
| advertisement | اعلان | health | الصحة | emergency | حالة طوارىء |
| aged | بالغ من العمر | lamp | لمبة/مصباح | downstairs | الطابق السفلى |
| alone | بمفرده | smile | يبتسم/ابتسامة | surprise | مفاجاة |



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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| alone | بمفرده | reading | القراءة | storm | عاصفة |
| another | اخر | lungs | الرئتين | society | مجتمع |
| area | منطقة | pump | يضخ/مضخة | awesome | رائع |
| athlete | شخص رياضى | nationality | الجنسية | deaf | اصم |
| basketball | كرة السلة | printer | طابعة | mouse | فأرة |
| best friend | افضل صديق | Chest of drawers | خزانة ذات ادراج | Hope (d) | يامل |
| better | افضل | follow | يتبع | damage | يتلف |
| billion | مليار | idea | فكرة | including | متضمنا/مشتملا على |
| birthday | عيد ميلاد | timetable | جدول | behind | خلف |
| boil | يغلى | menu | قائمة طعام | ingredients | مكونات |
| Borrow (ed) | يستعير | quarter | ربع | neighbour | جار |
| bowl | سلطانية | figure | شكل | prefer | يفضل |
| called | يسمى | lessons | حصص | opposite | مقابل |
| City centre | وسط المدينة | solution | حل | Reuse (d) | يعيد استخدام |
| collect | يجمع | organisation | منظمة | culture | ثقافة |
| continue | يستمر | jewellery | مجوهرات | recommend | يرشح/يوصى بـ |
| country | دولة | heart | القلب | statue | تمثال |
| diary | يوميات | carpet | سجادة | Enjoy (ed) | يستمتع |
| disabled | معاق | Secondary school | مدرسة ثانوية | Boarding school | مدرسة داخلية |
| earthquake | زالزال | Breathe | يتنفس | championship | بطولة |
| east | شرق | Produce (d) | ينتج | cotton | قطن |
| event | حدث | blood | دم | rule | قاعدة |
| favourite | مفضل | daily life | الحياة اليومية | In front of | امام |
| fire | نار /حريق | planet | كوكب | laboratory | معمل |
| fridge | ثلاجة | magazine | مجلة | Cooking pot | اناء طهى |
| fridge | ثلاجة | ring | خاتم | tool | اداة |
| fun | متعة | sunglasses | نظارة شمس | debate | مناظرة |
| global | عالمى | Believe (d) | يصدق/يعتقد | Nature reserve | محمية طبيعية |
| guess | يخمن | queen | ملكة | secret | سر |
| guess | يخمن | queen | ملكة | handball | كورة يد |
| hobby | هواية | curtains | ستائر | website | موقع الكترونى |
| Holiday flat | شقة العطلة | weather | الطقس | waterfall | شلال |



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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tourists | سياح | remember | يتذكر | hours | ساعات |
| beggar | شحات | passport | جواز سفر | hundred | مائة |
| under | تحت | bell | جرس | interview | حوار/لقاء |
| meal | وجبة | mask | قناع | kitchen | مطبخ |
| windy | شديد الرياح | special | خاص/مميز | light | ضوء |
| wood | خشب | ruler | حاكم | local | محلى |
| Social media | وسائل التواصل الاجتماعى | electric | كهربى | Melt (ed) | ينصهر/يذوب |
| language | لغة | mirror | مراة | message | رسالة |
| servant | خادم | direction | اتجاه | million | مليون |
| treasure | كنز | heart | قلب | money | نقود |
| junior | مبتدىء/ناشىء | heart | قلب | money | نقود |
| travel | يسافر | information | معلومات | nature | الطبيعة |
| competition | منافسة | information | معلومات | nature | الطبيعة |
| Locate (d) | يقع | position | مكانة/موقع | north | شمال |
| MP3 player | مشغل موسيقي | object | شىء | people | ناس |
| technology | تكنولوجيا | character | شخصية | person | شخص |
| senior | كبير سنا/راشد | character | شخصية | person | شخص |
| nearby | بالجوار | wardrobe | خزينة ملابس | picture | صورة |
| vase | فازة | equipment | معدات | plate | طبق |
| sign | لافتة | body | جسم | postcards | بطاقات بريدية |
| Europe | اوروبا | Respect (ed) | يحترم | Pray (ed) | يصلى |
| preparatory | المرحلة الاعدادية | cushions | وسائد | prison | سجن |
| Ticket office | مكتب التذاكر | report | تقرير | purse | محفظة |
| environment | البيئة | Such as | مثل | random | عشوائى |
| race | سباق | furniture | اثاث | reason | سبب |
| diagram | رسم بيانى | diver | غواص | remind | يذكر |
| Green hotel | فندق صديق للبيئة | owner | مالك | riverbank | ضفة النهر |
| recipe | وصفة | piece | قطعة | saucepan | اناء /قدر |
| messy | فوضوى | pollution | تلوث | seat | مقعد |
| donate | يتبرع | flood | فيضان | serious | جاد/خطير |
| quite | تماما/الى حد ما | fans | معجبين | skill | مهارة |
| desert | صحراء | hero | بطل | someone | شخص ما |



D.M.RAZK موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| monuments | اثار | oil | بترول/زيت | south | جنوب |
| forest | غابة | jungle | ادغال | souvenirs | هدايا تذكارية |
| tablet | تابلت | scary | مخيف | squash | |
| medicine | طب/دواء | finally | اخيرا/فى النهاية | Climate | المناخ |
| teenagers | مراهقين | wheelchair | كرسى بعجل | stairs | سلالم |
| cupboard | دولاب | customer | زبون | stir | يقلب |
| bedoom | حجرة النوم | armchair | كرسى بذراع | story | قصة |
| century | قرن ١٠٠ عام | plan | خطة | stranger | غريب |
| Natural disaster | كارثة طبيعية | brain | المخ | student | طالب |
| entrance | مدخل | everything | كل شيء | study | يدرس/دراسة |
| together | معا/سويا | painting | الرسم بالفرشاة | suitcase | حقيبة سفر |
| The lift | المصعد الكهربى | community | مجتمع | swimming | السباحة |
| present | هدية | exercise | تدريب/تمرين | team | فريق |
| clay | طين صلصال | necklace | عقد/قلادة | teaspoon | معلقة شاى |
| island | جزيرة | drawing | الرسم | teenagers | المراهقين |
| fisherman | صياد سمك | drought | جفاف | temperature | درجة الحرارة |
| donation | تبرع | real | حقيقى | thousand | الف |
| protect | يحمى | research | يجرى بحث | ticket | تذكرة |
| polluted | ملوث | wildlife | الحياة البرية | title | (عنوان (كتاب |
| patients | المرضى | journey | رحلة طويلة | train | يتدرب |
| clothes | ملابس | basin | حوض | typical | نموزجى |
| Laptop computer | لاب توب | wonderland | بلد العجائب | volleyball | كرة الطائرة |
| encourage | يشجع | suggest | يقترح | Warn (ed) | يحذر |
| weigh | يزن | concert | حفل موسيقى | wedding | حفل زفاف |
| appear | يظهر | festival | مهرجان | abroad | خارج البلاد |
| result | نتيجة | expert | خبير | develop | يطور |
| intelligent | ذكى | degree | درجة علمية | graduate | خريج |
| invention | اختراع | voice | صوت انسان | revise | يراجع |
| shape | شكل | volcano | بركان | practise | يتدرب |
| accident | حادثة | transport | ينقل/ النقل | course | دورة تدريبية |
| sense | حاسة | invent | يخترع | robot | انسان الى |
| during | خلال/اثناء | balance | توازن | disagree | لايتفق |



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# موقع الدكتور محمد رزق التعليمي

امسح الباركود بالموبيل لتثبيت التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجانا وبسرعه

MR

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موقع الدكتور محمد رزق
Dr.MoRizK